Saturday Night

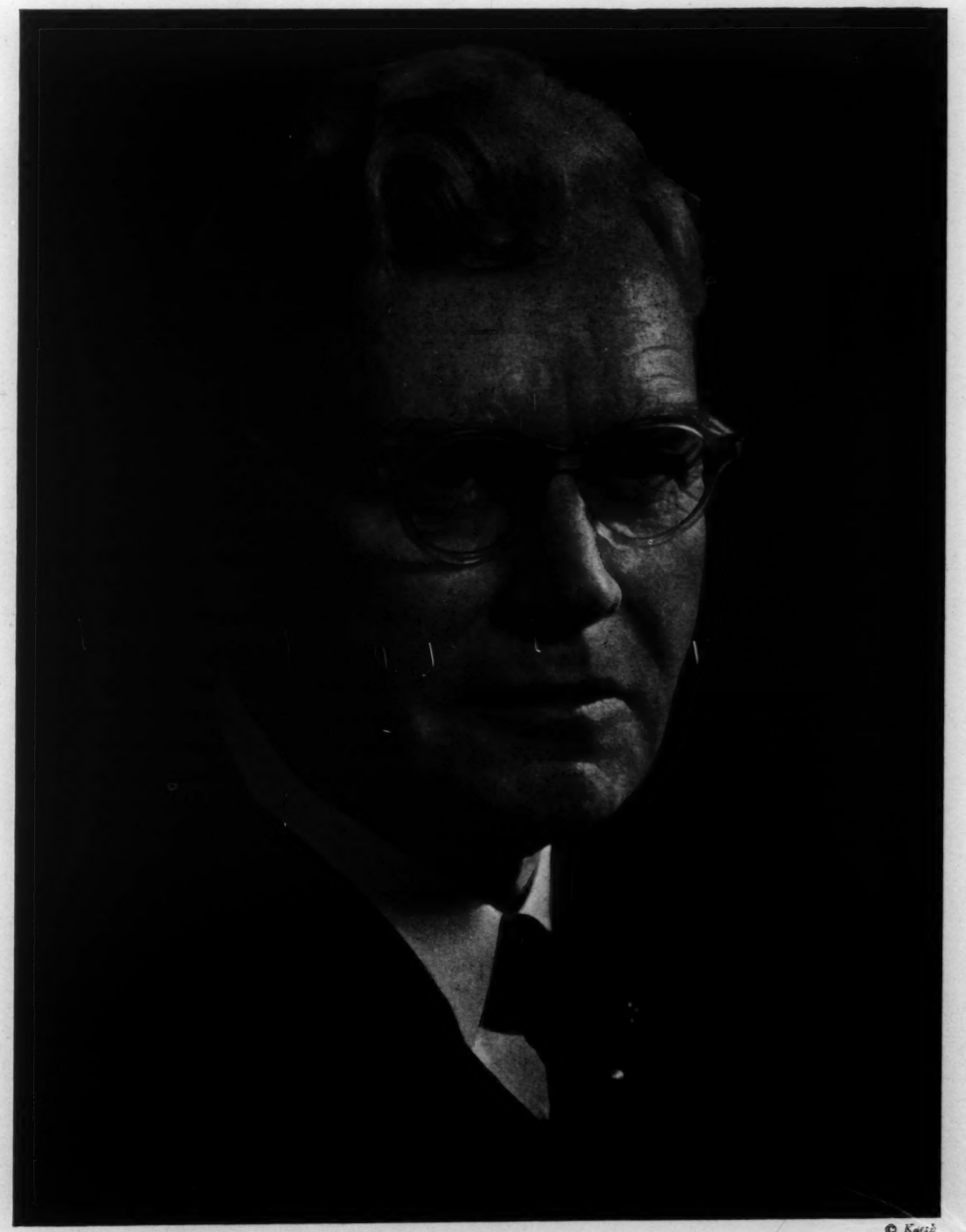
April 11, 1953 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

In the short time he has been premier of the USSR, Malenkov has managed to keep people who live outside the Soviet Empire in quite a dither. It all started when he told his colleagues, in a properly publicized address, that there were no controversial issues with the United States or any other country which could not be settled peacefully. Other statements in a similar vein have appeared since then in the Moscow press, and each one has stirred a stew of indecisive debate in the western world over what might be Malenkov's motives.

If the Russian premier honestly wants to end the Great Quarrel, he can make use of the machinery which has existed for some time for just such a purpose. But this procedure has not been fashionable in the postwar years. Instead, we have had a sort of diplomacy by headline, which is very good for the sale of newspapers but does not seem to do much to improve international relations.

The trouble with this method is that nothing happens after the headlines have stuttered out the hints and the winks of the mighty, and we are left to puzzle out for ourselves what connection there may be between the words of



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SENATOR J. W. de B. FARRIS: From Police Court to Privy Council *(Page 21)*

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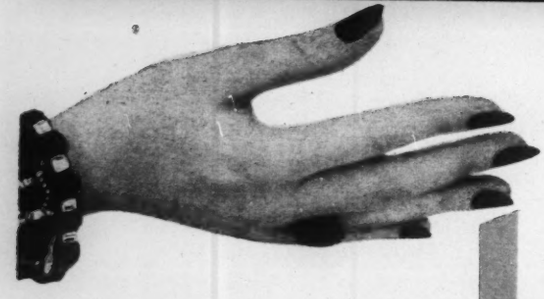

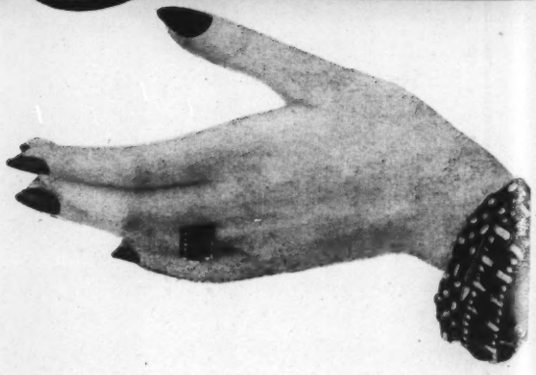

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the statesmen and their expenditures on armaments. Malenkov tells *Pravda* that Russia wants to live in peace with the West; reporters question Prime Minister Churchill and President Eisenhower, and they too are eager for peaceful agreement. Then, after an appropriate amount of solemn editorial comment, the whole thing is forgotten.

If only part of the goodwill indicated to the newspaper reporters found its way into diplomatic channels, the leaders of the great nations might be able to get down to the job of practical discussion. But the professed friendship must flower beyond the headlines.

So we cannot get too excited over Malenkov's good intentions as reported by *Pravda*. We can welcome his kind words, but that is about all until we see the words translated into action. We would be very excited, for example, if we knew that the Russian premier had called in Molotov and said: "Look here, Vyacheslav, let's get straightened out with the West. As a start, tell those trigger-happy guards to cut out their nonsense along the borders. And when we've got the whole deal on its way, we'll break the news to the papers."

Death of a Queen

WHEN Prime Minister St. Laurent announced in the House of Commons that Queen Mary had died, there was an audible sigh as the parliamentarians forgot their differences and remembered only the great and good woman whose life had just ended. It was a sigh of sorrow, and it could be heard all across the country, and around the world. There were few who did not have a sense of personal and tragic loss.

To many of us she was a symbol of what a Queen should be; regal in appearance, thought and action. To others of us, she was a Royal Person; she had worked for us, hard and long; had visited us during times of trouble and danger; had taken a personal interest in our welfare when we were soldiers and she was our Colonel; had shown in a hundred thoughtful ways that hers was a life of service to her country and her people in all the far places of the earth.

Her life enriched the symbol that is the Crown—a word that embraces a magnificent tradition of social order, justice, responsible government and respect between peoples. And in a world at sixes and sevens, that tradition is the greatest support of freedom in the present and a matchless guarantee for the future.

Tax Collectors

DETAILS about taxes keep popping up, and we can't resist the retelling. *The Winnipeg Tribune* notes that Section 109 of the Income Tax Act gives the income tax people the legal power to ask someone to collect a tax bill for them, and if he fails, the collector himself becomes liable for the debt. An employer who receives a registered letter from the tax branch ordering him to collect the required

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levy from an employee's wages must take out the necessary money or pay the bill himself.

Revenue Minister McCann, if he was feeling particularly churlish, could set one half of the population to collecting income tax from the other—and he couldn't lose, whatever happened. It is not likely he is contemplating such action, however, because he is going to be busy for a while with an election campaign.

Home for a Theatre

THOR ARNGRIM and Stuart Baker are two young men looking for a good home in Vancouver for a healthy youngster. They are the founders and producers of Totem Theatre, a professional stage venture which has won the favor of audiences in Vancouver and which recently began its second non-stop year of presentation in the arena style. Totem will be homeless after May 31, because the lease on the buiding used by the Theatre will run out on that date and will not be renewed.

"The theatre operation has always been successful, from both the artistic and dollar-and-cents viewpoints," Mr. Baker told us. "But now the company will have to disband if we cannot find a place to carry on operations. What we've done now is to form a Totem Theatre Society to raise funds—investments rather than donations—to build, buy and own a theatre building which will be leased to Totem. We have the company and the audiences, and we hope this will be the way to have a home for them. Strangely enough, 75 per cent of the investments which have financed Totem in the past have come from Easterners impressed by our record."

"We will not leave Vancouver until we have given this 'last-ditch' plan every chance," Mr. Arngrim said. "We have tried private business deals, but these haven't worked out. We need $160,000, so now the Totem Theatre Society is selling memberships for $15 per person — $5 membership costs and a $10 debenture which carries one vote in the Society. Officers will be elected at the first general meeting in June. All funds will be handled by the Montreal Trust Company."

Totem Theatre played its first 8-week season in 1951, in the outdoor bowl at Ambleside Park in West Vancouver. It was so successful that the young impressarios (Baker is 26 now, and Arngrim 24) decided to make it a full-time venture, and they went about the job in a businesslike way. "A theatre must hold its head nicely above water if it's going to do better things for its artists and its public," Mr. Baker said. "A year ago, we said we were learning to walk before trying to run. The policy of gradual development paid off. Now, of course, we have an entirely different set of circumstances, but more than ever the proposition must justify itself—and we think it will."

Skipsey

THOR ARNGRIM and STUART BAKER: Looking for a home.

Adventure and TV

PARENTS of a Toronto youngster put in a frantic call for police assistance when they could not find their son, who had been watching a television program when they last saw him. After a while, they checked back and found the screen still alive but the child gone.

Several hours later, police found the young wanderer some distance from his home. He was examining the contents of a garbage can. A psychologist might be able to reach some profound conclusions about the relationship of garbage cans to TV programs, but we prefer to think the can was only an incident in a satisfying personal adventure.

In Another World

HUMAN BEINGS got a quick glimpse the other day of another little world, a microcosm inhabited by creatures who, at first glance, could be mistaken for men and women. Apparently these creatures can mate and reproduce, because their little world has existed for quite some time, but what purpose they serve in Nature's scheme of things no one has yet discovered. What they spend they have not earned, nothing they buy have they helped to make, nothing they say has any meaning, nothing they do has any substance, and the sum of their contribution to life is a zero.

The glimpse into this other world came in a dispatch from Copenhagen. It told of a creature named Countess Irene Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, who claimed to be the originator of a fashion, popular among a species of female in Paris this spring, of putting live mice in the transparent heels of plastic slippers.

"It was such a darling little mouse and it was the pet of everyone at the ball," the Countess said. "I kept it in my shoe heel for about 30 minutes".

This achievement may win the Countess immortality in her own little world, although there undoubtedly will be others who, seeking to share the fame, will dispute her claim to such a brilliant bit of original and important thinking.

Smearing Mr. Pearson

WE WERE surprised to learn, the other day, that External Affairs Minister Pearson is considered by some people in the United States to be a pretty shady character who probably has been mixed up in all sorts of subversive goings-on. For instance, when the early voting on a new secretary-general for the United Nations was taking place, the Chicago *Tribune* did quite a handsome job, first of smearing Mr. Pearson and then of using him as an excuse to take a whack at President Eisenhower and the head of the U.S. delegation to the UN, Cabot Lodge.

The incident provided an interesting example of the disreputable technique of the slander-by-association school in the United States. The *Tribune* first "learned" that Mr. Pearson was "involved in secret testimony given to the Senate internal security sub-committee by Elizabeth Bentley, wartime director of a Soviet espionage apparatus." After planting the idea that Mr. Pearson was practically a Soviet agent, the *Tribune* goes on to tie him to President Eisenhower and Mr. Lodge: "Authoritative

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sources disclosed that congressional representatives presented Miss Bentley's secret testimony involving Pearson not only to Lodge but to a representative of President Eisenhower. The same sources said that Lodge acted on instructions from the President when he voted for Pearson."

McCormick, the owner of the *Tribune*, detests Britain and still considers Canada a British colony; he fears men like Lodge because of their intellectual superiority; he resents Eisenhower because the President thinks that not all the people who live outside the United States are rogues, thieves, beggars and Communists. His way of getting back at the things and the persons he detests and fears is to load his news columns with slanderous inference or undiluted muck.

Mr. Pearson will be more amused than annoyed by the *Tribune's* smears, but he probably realizes that, were he an American diplomat, his whole life would now be under suspicion. That would be the result of what some newspaper "learned" from "authoritative" (but anonymous) sources about "secret testimony." His career could be wrecked without any direct or formal charge ever being made, and he would be the victim of calculating men who find it easy to cultivate the evil growths of suspicion and hate among people who live in a hothouse of fear.

Disposition of Planes

THERE HAVE been some gloomy and terrifying things said recently about the state of Canada's air defences. One gets the impression that the only airplanes we have are rickety old things held together with postage stamps and baling wire, that the Russians could come over in hand-cranked biplanes and bomb the blazes out of us without too much opposition, and that the only Canadian squadrons equipped to meet the Reds on equal terms are over the sea and far away.

There undoubtedly has been a lot of muddling in the Department of National Defence, but we cannot see how the Government can be criticized for sending its trained, well-equipped squadrons to the NATO bases in Europe. It can be argued that we should have many more fighter planes for the money we have spent, but it is difficult to question the allocation of the aircraft we have.

It is a matter of making the best disposition of the forces available to us. A fighter wing in Europe at this time has a great deal more meaning, as a deterrent to aggression, than the same force would have if it were scattered across the expanses of Canada, or concentrated in one province. For our first squadrons, there could be no choice but Europe, where the North Atlantic nations have been trying to build up enough armed strength to discourage any offensive ambitions the Communists may have. With our commitment to NATO fulfilled, we can go more swiftly about the job of outfitting air squadrons in Canada.

Because our land area is great and our population small, it is doubtful if we can achieve anything like a tight air defence. We do not have the human and financial resources to build and man the vast number of aircraft which would be required. We can construct a partial defence, one strong enough to make an enemy ponder before attacking us. In the meantime, we are giving the Russians much more cause to ponder with our fighting planes in Europe, as one part of a great and growing force, than we would with the same planes here.

Britain on the Tilt

BRITAIN is tilting, according to Prof. J. A. Stears, president of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, who says that southeast England is sinking while Scotland gets higher. He is inclined to blame it all on the continued retreat of the Ice Cap, which is accompanied not only by a lift of lands to the north and a lowering to the south but by a gradual rise in sea levels, due to the melting of glaciers.

The tilt is a slow process, to be sure, averaging about two millimetres a year. But we expect the Scottish Nationalists to make a big thing of it; and undoubtedly they will abandon any plans to monkey about with heavy objects like Coronation stones, being reluctant to remove any ballast from the south.

Busy Violinist

NOT MANY solo violinists can attract enough cash customers to fill the concert halls whenever they play, but the few who have this ability are busy people indeed. One of them is Isaac Stern. When we visited him, he was rehearsing strenuously for his second sell-out concert of the year in Toronto. "It's very gratifying, of course," he told us, as he put his violin down, "particularly as I was here a month ago. That might even be the reason; you can't be certain about these things. You tend to make the explanations fit the facts afterwards. If it had been a poor house, I probably would have blamed it on having played two concerts too close together."

It isn't likely he'll be in Canada again this year. He came to Toronto after playing in Milwaukee and Chicago. After Toronto, he was to fly to Pittsburgh and then on to Hollywood. He estimated that he has covered about 2½ million miles since he began his concert career 17 years ago, when he was a 15-year-old prodigy.

"It's wearing but intensely satisfying," he said. "I know it's the kind of thing that has been said thousands of times before, but music really does speak an international language. And audiences are much the same; their expressions are the same when they are enjoying the music, and they all look equally bored when they're not".

Stern, now a pudgy little man (5 feet 6 inches tall) with an engaging grin, was born in Russia, moved to the United States with his parents when he was ten months old, and has never been back to the country of his birth despite all his extensive travelling. He closes his current tour this month and then hopes to rest for three months, before starting another tour.

ISAAC STERN: Simplicity and sincerity

"I have an exhausting schedule booked for the future. In August I play at the Edinburgh Festival, thence to London, Paris, Holland, Israel and back to America. I just have to rest every now and then. I have to stop and think about how best to interpret my music. I have a reputation for playing simply and sincerely and I want to keep it that way."

He ran a gentle finger along the singing curves of the violin. "So much power and beauty in one small instrument, so much music waiting to be heard," he said, almost in a whisper.

Election Tactics

TACTICIANS of the Liberal Party are using a couple of time-honored procedures in their preparations for a federal election: split the enemy's strength, and get him to waste that strength in dispersed attacks.

Particularly in Ontario, a strong effort is being made to cast doubt on the quality of George Drew's leadership of the federal Progressive Conservatives. Ontario's Premier Frost, according to the Liberals, would make a much better leader than Mr. Drew, and would attract many more of the undecided voters all across the country.

Mr. Frost, in a prompt, firm statement, denied having any desire or intention to enter federal politics. Ontario, he said, was enough of a job for him. But the Liberals, sensing they might have a good thing, have kept on talking as if Mr. Drew would be dropped by his party at any moment. They have not explained, however, why they would like to see their opponents with a popular leader instead of a supposedly unpopular one.

Meanwhile, members of the Federal Government are issuing challenges to the Opposition to fight the election on all sorts of issues, except the big issue which the Opposition obviously favors: Government waste, extravagance and lack of responsibility.

The Liberals will be skilful indeed if they can maneouvre Mr. Drew and the others into directing their major attack against any other part of the Government record than the expensive bumbling in the Department of National Defence. There is the Government's most sensitive spot — a sensitivity revealed by the speed and bitterness with which the defenders react to any probing by the Opposition. There the defenders are in their most exposed position, with little opportunity to strengthen or withdraw as long as the Opposition's pressure is maintained. An attempt to divert attention to some other part of the battlefield is therefore a logical tactic.

Personal

UNDOUBTEDLY the most controversial person among the Commonwealth's Prime Ministers is Dr. Daniel F. Malan of the Union of South Africa. Because there have been so many conflicting interpretations of his policies, we invited Dr. Malan to give his own version to Canadians. He accepted the invitation, and he gives his ideas in an article on page 7. We disagree with Dr. Malan on several points (they will be discussed in The Front Page, from time to time) but we cannot deny that he has presented a plausible argument for the tack he has taken in South Africa — where, incidentally, there will be a general election on April 15. Dr. Malan faces no opposition in his own constituency.

Letters

Loyal to Royalty

ALLOW ME to point out to reader Livingstone that distorted thinking relative to the Royal Family is frequently indulged in by individuals who are blinded by the delights of Materialism. When he writes about the "ignorant past" in connection with the Monarchy, he would do well to direct his thoughts toward himself and his own ignorant present.

In a savage world that recognizes only Force and possession of worldly goods as being of importance, it is encouraging to find people everywhere looking to the British Royal Family for guidance in the art of living.

Dollars, Pounds, Roubles or Yen cannot buy their heritage and way of life. Neither Canada nor the U.S. could breed a woman of the late Queen Mary's calibre. That indefinable something which we call breeding, a thing so conspicuously absent in the Dollar Almighty world, is one of the things the British people will be cheering on Coronation Day. Another will be the Royal Family's inborn sense of duty, that onerous duty from which reader Livingstone would no doubt shrink . . .

Why should the manufacture of Coronation wares occasion such an outcry? Do not the same manufacturers commercialize Christmas? Do they not cheapen Easter? Do they not seize avidly upon, and exploit, the finer feelings of people by promoting such idiotic things as Mother's Day? Logic demands that we see these activities in their correct perspective. If it is wrong for manufacturers to exploit the Coronation then it follows that it is wrong to commercialize Christmas or any other religious festival. When Canada ceases to be "saddled with sentiment" . . . then will the time arrive for merciless exploitation and a descent into the Darkness.

Toronto RAYMOND VARELA

I WONDER who lifted the stone from under which the author of "Royal Nonsense" (March 28) crawled!

As the gentle Quaker lady said to the truck driver after he had backed into her dazzling new car and crumpled the fender, "I hope when thee gets home tonight, thy mother bites thee!"

Port Hope, Ont. D. G. STUART

ALLOW ME first to congratulate you on the article on Education Week—more especially the concluding paragraph—in your issue of March 28.

On the other hand, while admitting every man's right to his own opinion, I am rather surprised that you should have wasted space on the scurrilous and nonsensical letter of your correspondent whose letter appeared under the caption "Royal Nonsense."

To say that "democracy can only reach its fullest flower in a republic" indicates complete ignorance of *real* democracy. Could it be that such ignorance is the result of the modern idea of education as outlined in your article mentioned above?

Victoria, BC. JOHN L. PUDNEY

Deputy Minister Attacks Writer

DEAR MR. STEVENSON: In your column entitled "Ottawa Letter" in SATURDAY NIGHT of March 14, you make the following statement:

"In the sessions of the Select Committee on Defence Expenditures, the persistent efforts of its Chairman, Mr. Croll, and his henchmen to smother damaging evidence of governmental waste and mismanagement has not availed to prevent the opposition members from unearthing some very damning material to sustain their case. They are now licking their chops over some candid reports by important officials, and their severity can be gauged by the following two quotations:

" 'However, I could not fail to be impressed by the fact that for such a tremendous administrative machine there appears to be very little fighting strength', and 'a high percentage of the construction and other contracts were awarded on a cost plus basis, which the department itself has declared to be wasteful, inefficient, and an incentive to extravagance.' "

It is very distressing when reputable journalists mislead the public, either through distortion or failure to take the trouble to ascertain the facts.

In your first quotation you may have some special knowledge not in my possession, but to describe the author of these remarks as "an important official" is stretching the truth beyond the breaking point.

With regard to the second quotation, its author is Arthur Blakely of the *Montreal Gazette* writing in that paper under date of February 27. So far as I am aware, the government has not, as yet, appointed Mr. Blakely to any important office.

Ottawa C. M. DRURY
Deputy Minister of National Defence

DEAR MR. DRURY: You are the latest of a line of individuals ranging downwards from the late Lord Bennett and the late Mr. Mackenzie King, who have been "distressed" by my writings and I can only regard your distress over my reputation as a piece of childish condescension.

In respect to such strictures upon my work as yours I have always followed the maxim adopted by Disraeli in his dealings with women —"Never complain, never explain." But I will depart from it to the extent of referring you to the story written by Mr. Richard Jackson in the *Ottawa Journal* of March 16 and the admissions of the Prime Minister on the same day, which seems a complete answer to your charges about distortion and misleading the public.

Ottawa JOHN A. STEVENSON

EDITOR'S NOTE: Any validity Mr. Drury's argument might have had was destroyed by discovery of the Macnab report. But in any case, Mr. Drury's letter to Mr. Stevenson is a reprehensible violation of the tradition that civil servants must preserve political impartiality. It is not his business to emerge as a partisan defender of the Government against charges concerning the efficiency of its administration. Such a defence is the job of the political head of the Department, Mr. Claxton. Mr. Drury's job is to attempt to carry out, as efficiently as possible, the policies prescribed by Parliament — and without comment, he being a civil servant, not an elected representative. The immaturity of the Deputy Minister's conception of his role will not strengthen public confidence in the administration of his Department. If Mr. Drury wishes to debate in public the virtues or sins of the Government, his first step should be to remove himself from the Government's payroll.

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Colossal Conceit

THE CONCLUDING paragraph on Art by Paul Duval (March 21) leaves one positively gasping at its colossal conceit: "The business of ART to reveal something of the personality of the artist!"

Ye gods! Who cares one single solitary hoot about the personality of the artist; even when he happens to be a *real* one and not a perpetrator of atrocities?

It is time these fakirs realize that their personalities don't matter a tinker's curse to anyone but themselves.

Ottawa ISABEL BOAG

World of Fantasy

I AM sure you echoed the thoughts of many people when you undertook to draw attention to the ridiculousness of the ballet people attempting to interpret the thoughts and actions of a great detective by their idiotic gyrations around a theatre stage.

Children in their world of fantasy are usually delightful in much of their play as they really live, in their imaginations, the parts they play, but when adults seek in the ballet to interpret something they cannot interpret, it just becomes another leg show.

Hensall, Ont. H. ALLGOOD

Sense and Nonsense

I WONDER about these Social Crediters. I wonder about the combination of so much sense and so much nonsense in one and the same people.

They speak of "Poverty in the Midst of Plenty"—which is right; and they relate purchasing power to consumers' goods only—which is wrong. Did it never occur to them that it doesn't matter, whether this purchasing power (read: money received) is spent for consumers' goods or investments, as long as it is spent?

They speak of the people that have lost any control over the monetary system—which is right; and they don't realize that the miracle of a wholesome economy is as simple as that: to enforce that he who has started a deal and received money for his trade, has to complete the deal by spending this very money for anything he likes: consumers' goods *or* investments.

They request recovery of control over the monetary system—which is logical; but do they realize that any monetary system splits the former barter into halves: sale and purchase? And that only by executing both halves, viz. the sale *and* the purchase, the deal will be completed, leaving no room or necessity for a national dividend?

Philadelphia, Pa. ALLAN K. DEEDS

This Creature

WHO IS THIS sneering, cynical, sniping Canadian who writes "The Canadian Creature" in SATURDAY NIGHT, March 21 issue and recently a book, "The Incredible Canadian" (incredible to the author), typifying the great Prime Minister and builder of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, as a drunken comedian and our more recently honored Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King as a chameleon pretending to be a statesman?

He admits Canada has recently reached nationhood but only in this generation. He thinks because he has only recently discovered this himself, that this is true of all Canadians. How little credence he gives to the men who fought for our Responsible Government in 1837: Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada, and to the latter's grandson William Lyon Mackenzie King who obtained for us, during his two decades of government, complete national status that we now enjoy. This was no accident but the achievement of our honored and revered statesmen.

Vancouver HAROLD BROWN, M.D.

Vehicle of Justice

YOU ARE to be commended for your lead editorial in the March 14 issue. Law is merely the vehicle of justice and it should be kept off one-way streets.

Our righteous insistence on the criminals' debt to society is justified only if we acknowledge society's equally compelling obligations; in this case toward the wrongly imprisoned.

Montreal M. S. GREENE

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Charting the Course For South Africa

By DANIEL F. MALAN

Miller

THE AUTHOR: Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

IT HAS been our endeavor to explain our complex problems to the outside world, and regardless of the great difficulties which distance and differing conditions place in the way of understanding, we shall persist in this endeavor. However much our views may at times seem to differ from those of others, we are at all times mindful of them and most anxious that they should be well informed.

That is the general position. In addition there are special reasons for wishing to have the understanding of Canadians. Canada is a nation which has always been held in the highest regard by South Africans. Both our countries share the same basic ideas of life, represented by the West European Christian civilization; both are members of the Commonwealth of Nations, and there is much that is common in the historical development of each of them.

In South Africa, as in Canada, our white population springs mainly from two different European sources. In the same way as you have done, we have sought harmony along the path of tolerance and mutual respect rather than by the attempted domination of one group by the other. Thus French and English are heard in your Parliament in Ottawa as Afrikaans and English are heard in our Parliament in Cape Town. Likewise the highest positions in both countries are shared by members of the two groups, and both nations are spiritually richer because of the interaction of the two cultures within them.

In our common membership of the Commonwealth, and in our attitude toward that free and independent community of states, there is a clear indication of our similarity in national development and outlook. We both believe, I think, that the strength of the Commonwealth can best be assured by the absolute freedom of its individual members, and in the realization and formulation of this conception Mr. King and General Hertzog played a leading part.

There have recently been great changes in the Commonwealth. Ireland has left it, Burma has become a Republic outside it, and Egypt is perhaps further from it today than before. This was the situation which existed when I attended the Prime Ministers' Conference in London in 1949 to discuss the new position of India. Because of these changes I mention, the impression was being created that the Commonwealth was disintegrating and that it was no longer a powerful force in world affairs. This was one of the main reasons for agreeing to the creation of that formula at the conference which allowed India to remain a full member of the Commonwealth and at the same time to be a Republic. This decision was of the greatest importance in removing the impression that the Commonwealth was collapsing.

In South Africa (and this is one respect in which we differ from you) there is a strong feeling among a great number of our people for the creation of a Republic. You must remember that two of the constituent parts of South Africa have already in their history been free and independent Republics, and my Party believes that a Republican form of Government is best suited for the circumstances of South Africa. However, there will be no steps toward proclaiming a Republic unless and until a specific and clear mandate to that effect has been asked and obtained from the electorate.

A Republic, in other words, must be based on the broad will of the people. Moreover, a Republic must come into being on its own merits alone and never as a result of any kind of anti-British feeling. That is the only basis on which real unity can be obtained in South Africa and a divided loyalty abolished.

THE FORMULA has been created for the membership of a Republic in the Commonwealth, and provided there is no interference in our affairs or with our right of self-determination, we wish to remain associated with that special circle of sister nations.

Since the Prime Ministers' Conference of 1949 there has been another significant development in the Commonwealth. At about the time the Gold Coast was given its new constitution, the British Secretary for Colonial Affairs stated that it was Britain's policy to convert all her colonies into dominions and to make them full members of the Commonwealth.

I have the most serious doubts about the wisdom of placing power, as it has been done in the Gold Coast, in the hands of an almost completely illiterate people who have only just emerged, if they have emerged, from barbarism. Democracy is a good thing, but the history of this last generation has proved clearly that it cannot be applied indiscriminately to every people at every possible stage of development and level of civilization. To my mind the effect of giving the right to vote to African people who are not ready for it must mean a relapse into barbarism, a chaotic condition that must give rise to a dictatorship, or what is more likely to a combination of a dictatorship and barbarism.

The original members of the Commonwealth have much in common, and it is clear why they chose to cooperate in the past and why they should continue to do so in the future. But if the Gold Coast pattern is extended and the statement of the Colonial Secretary fulfilled, there will be no, or very little, common interest and, in my view, the Commonwealth will be gravely imperilled.

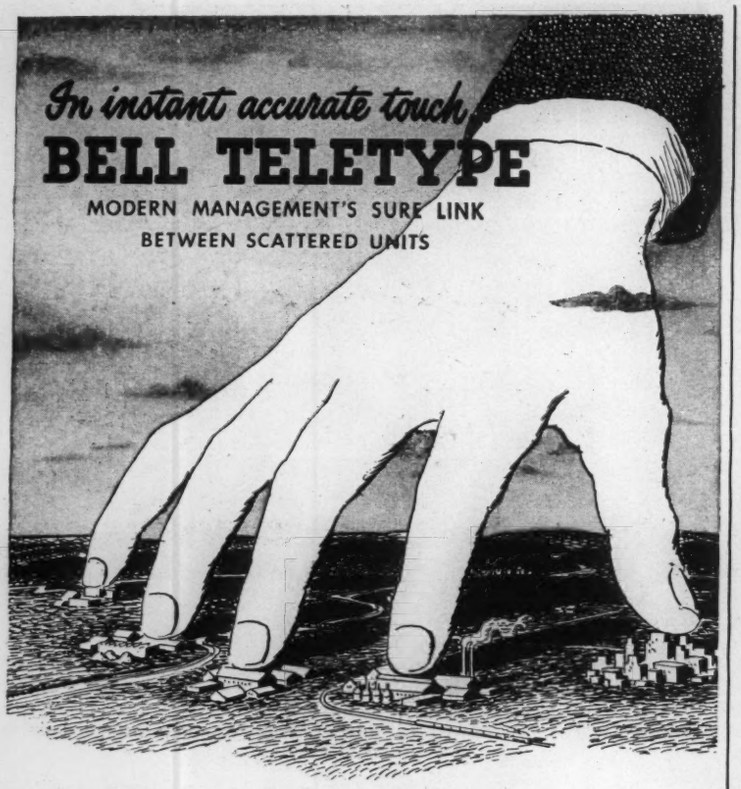
Remarks I have from time to time made on this subject have been construed as interference in Britain's colonial affairs. South Africa has no wish to interfere in the affairs of others, just as she expects others to refrain from interfering in hers; but in a matter such as this, which affects the whole basis of the Commonwealth, every member of the Commonwealth is entitled to, and I believe should, make its views known. In addition, of course, the Union is vitally interested in the nature of the development of Africa as a whole.

Africa is the most important part of the world still remaining undeveloped, and today the eyes of the world are upon it. It lies between East and West, and what happens within it will strongly influence the whole course of history. In the supply of food and raw materials Africa has become indispensable, and the direction which its development takes will be an important factor in determining the future of international affairs.

South Africa, as the most advanced part of the sub-continent, has often been called upon to provide leadership. We are anxious to provide it, as long as it is always understood that leadership means nothing more than leadership in co-operation. By that I mean providing the initiative for a joint approach to the many problems which are common to us all. We have no desire for any other form of leadership. That is our policy. In so far as co-operation is concerned, much has already been done. In recent years, for instance, conferences attended by representatives of the various southern African states have had most fruitful discussions on matters such as human and animal diseases, soil conservation, pest control, agriculture, housing, communications and defence. In these talks the Union has had an important, if not a leading, part.

I HAVE great faith in the future of Africa and of our people; how could it be otherwise when I look back and see the enormous difficulties that have already been overcome and the amazing things that have already been achieved? Our nation has an immensely important part in realizing that future; and the policy of my Government is that she can best perform it in friendship and collaboration with the European powers with interests in Africa, and with the territories to the north.

A factor of utmost importance in realizing our future is a satisfactory adjustment in the relationship between the white people, whose leadership and example is indispensable if there is to be progress, and the black people. Although this problem is common to the whole of the sub-continent, it differs in nature and degree from part to part. South Africa, for instance, is in a unique position in that the white people and the black people were settling what is now the Union



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at approximately the same period of history.

Historically South Africa is as much the home of the white people as it is of the black people, and a cardinal principle of our policy is that, whatever else may happen, the white man's home in South Africa will be safeguarded. At the same time it is equally the home of the black people who differ from the whites as much as any two races on earth.

Our problem is to find some way of reconciling the conflicting interests of these two groups. We do not see the granting of the same rights in the same institutions to black and white as a just or practicable solution. Because of the numerical disproportion of over three to one, this would simply mean the submergence of the white people by a less developed people, and we are not prepared, any more than any other nation on earth, to commit suicide. On the other hand it would be unjust for us to maintain our position by placing limits on the development of the black people.

Because of this, South Africa's policy is, and always has been, separation — or what more recently has become known as apartheid — and, in fact, the vast majority of the population always have lived among their own people and they still do. Apartheid seeks to ensure the continuance of this pattern. It does not contemplate the mass movement of either black or white people, or the immediate placing of those who have already intermingled, into watertight compartments. It is not a detailed plan of operation to be applied today or tomorrow. It is, rather, the indication of a direction. It charts the path along which future policy will endeavor to take the people. We are at the crossroads, and this is the signpost. It does not say we have reached our destination. There is a long way to go and many detours to be made, but the signpost says clearly what the main direction is. It tells each man that he is heading, not toward a mixed society, but toward a separated one in which he will be able to work out his destiny and realize to the full his aspirations working and living with and among his own people.

In a mixed society, this would be impossible. Even if all the artificial barriers were removed, it is entirely unlikely that the black man would have full opportunity for development and self expression. The competition of the white man, already in an entrenched position and supported by experience in business, the professions and the skills accumulated through the generations, would be altogether too strong for him.

We earnestly desire the development of the black people, but we are not prepared to pay for it at the cost of our own existence as a white nation. But the evidence of the desire of the white man to uplift the black can be seen in the work of our churches among them, in the tireless efforts that are constantly being made by teachers, welfare workers, agriculturists and members of the Native Affairs Department; and by the ever increasing amounts of money that are being made available for services to them. The grant for black education, for instance, has increased rapidly in recent years and has almost doubled since my Government came to power in 1948. All told, Parliament makes available some $70 million a year to finance direct services for the Bantu, and although this may not sound a very large sum to Canadians it represents an average contribution by each white family of well over one hundred dollars a year.

On your side of the world there is also a color problem. That is unfortunate for an understanding of our situation. It serves only to confuse the issue, for the only real similarity in the two situations is the color of the people involved. In the whole of the North American continent the whites outnumber the blacks by ten to one and more; in South Africa itself the blacks outnumber the whites by more than three to one and in the whole of the sub-continent, by about sixty to one. Even if the American Negroes were just emerging from primitiveness they would present no threat at all to the over-all environment of western civilization which has been so firmly established in North America. And, in fact, because of this overwhelming environment and their long association with it, the Negroes themselves have, broadly speaking, the same cultural outlook and way of life as the whites. Compare this with our subcontinent, where the beach-head of civilization is being held by less than three million white people among millions and millions of entirely different people most of whom have not yet learnt even to read or write.

I do not wish to minimize the race problem which this situation creates, but I am convinced that if firm and just leadership is forthcoming it can be solved with fairness to all. And I do believe that the present immoderate attitude of the world toward our affairs is unduly exaggerating the problem and that it has introduced a most dangerous element into the whole situation. The emotional upheaval of the last war is plainly evident in today's international thinking. There is a general concern today to avoid at all costs another conflagration, and understandable as this may be, it has led to a loss of realism and perspective in the approach to many world problems, and particularly to those involving race relations.

The upholders of western Christian civilization will not contribute to world harmony by making untimely concessions or by abdicating their leadership prematurely. On the contrary, what is required in the present confused state of affairs is confidence in ourselves and in our own way of life, and firm and just leadership. That is what we are endeavouring to give South Africa.

If necessary, we must continue this endeavour alone; but our task would be greatly simplified if we could have the sympathetic understanding especially of our like-minded friends overseas.

●

URANIUM CITY is situated about 500 miles north-east of Edmonton, Sask. — *News item in the Toronto Star.*

Or approximately 400 miles north of Regina, Manitoba.

The Social Scene

The Tattooed Lady, the King and I

AMONG ALL the forms of mass masochism practised by that frailty known as man, none is quite as silly as the acquiring of tattoos. This egocentric perversion has had its devotees since the dawn of time, and in inverted sequence it has been a tribal custom, penal stigma, class craze, snobbish adornment, and finally a vulgar affectation. Among the Maoris and various Hindoo sects it is still a mark of caste and beauty, but among most Western peoples it is at best a juvenile indiscretion, and at worst a thing of shame and loathing to those of us who are tattooed. It can, and does, slow a person's social life to a crawl.

Most tattooed men or women claim to have been drunk when they submitted their epidermis to the tattooist's needles. This excuse is almost as common, and just as specious, as that claimed by many young women who blame their initial seduction on the fact that someone spiked the punch. Most of us who are tattooed were in possession of all our faculties but one when the deed was done; the missing one being our common sense.

Psychologists who have studied the subject, and have devoted as much attention to it as such a phenomenon deserves, have come up with several theories as to why outwardly normal people have themselves tattooed. They claim that the prime reason is exhibitionism, coupled with the idea, among men, that tattoos are a sign of maleness. This theory is fine, but it does not explain why tattooing is popular among homosexuals. The second cause given is that the urge to have pictures embedded under the skin is the result of a guilt complex, and is actually a form of self-punishment. These authorities claim that in the case of tattooed women the act springs from a sexual impulse, and point to the erotic and phallic nature of many feminine tattoos to bolster their theory. What sexual significance there is in hearts and flowers and butterflies (the most common feminine designs) they don't say. And none of them seems to have lowered his scientific sights to the fact that many young men, like I was at the time, got tattooed just for the hell of it.

Today, most tattooed individuals are members of either the white or *café au lait* races, for the simple reason that ordinary tattoos do not show up on Negroid skins. They are also overwhelmingly Gentile, for the Jew believes tattooing to be against his religion: the mark of Cain. Men and women of the Latin races are less likely to become tattooed than Nordics, for the habit, especially among Italians and Spaniards, has a penal significance dating back to the time when felons were so marked for identification purposes. This is also true of the French, yet among the most tattooed men in the world today are ex-inmates of French penal colonies, who tattoo each other out of ennui and boredom. Hitler revived the practice of tattooed identification, and all ex-concentration camp inmates bear a tattooed number on their arms, while each member of the Schutzstaffel was tattooed with an SS symbol on the underside of his upper arm.

Among the trades and professions, the sea-faring man leads all others in the practice, and in 1908 it was claimed that 90 per cent of the ships' companies of American warships were tattooed. This figure probably held for other navies as well, up to and including some ships during the last war, although there were more soldiers than sailors tattooed during World War Two.

It is claimed that 5 per cent of American women today are tattooed, and a Toronto tattoo removal specialist claims, that of 3,600 patients he has worked on during the last five years, one-third were women. A generation ago, a tattooist named Trixie Richardson, in one year, placed 10,000 butterflies, forget-me-nots and what-nots on women customers along the New Jersey beaches.

DURING the last years of the 19th Century, tattooing became a widespread fad among the upper classes in Great Britain, Europe and the United States. Royalty is blamed for introducing the craze, with such salty naval characters as King Edward VII, King George V and his brother the Duke of Clarence, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Queen Olga of Greece (the only woman admiral in the world), King Oscar of Sweden, and The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia leading the way.

At one time, all the heirs apparent to the British, Russian, German and Scandinavian crowns were tattooed, and most of them acquired their inked designs of anchors, crossed flags, mermaids and dragons while calling at foreign ports, especially those in Japan. (A Japanese emperor banned all tattoos for the Japanese people, so the practitioners kept their hand in by tattooing visiting Western royalty.) King George V and the Duke of Clarence both had dragons inked into their arms while serving in the Far East aboard British warships.

The tattooing bug filtered down into the *haut monde* either through royal example or as an import into Great Britain from India by returning members of the British aristocracy. The idea was taken up largely by women at first, who then passed it on to their husbands. It soon became a form of mass hysteria. During its peak, an American journalist said to an English countess, "But how odd for a lady to be tattooed."

The countess sniffed and said, "We pinch our feet like the Chinese, and wear uncomfortable, barbaric steel corsets, why shouldn't we emulate the Indians and tattoo ourselves?"

As soon as this was reported back to New York, there was a mad rush to the tattooing parlors by members of U.S. Society, which was followed quickly by many parvenues, social climbers and upthrusting members of the lower strata, and the craze became as daffy on this side of the Atlantic. as it was on the other.

In 1893 the visiting Earl of Craven almost drowned his amazed fellow bathers in the pool of the New York Racquet Club when he appeared flaunting his uncovered tattoos. Ward McAllister, the arbiter of the Four Hundred, said to the press, "It is certainly the most vulgar and barbarous habit that the eccentric mind of fashion ever invented. It may do for an illiterate seaman, but not for an aristocrat."

McAllister was fighting for a lost cause, even then, and by 1897 the mania had spread from New York to Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, with both sexes of the upper crust showing off their latest tattoos. Unlike their sea-faring brethren in the British Isles, the male American social leaders chose decorations such as three nude figures labelled, "Wealth, Industry and Prosperity". American women of fashion who were tattooed included Mrs. Jackson Gourard, Princess Chimay, Elsie French Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George Cornwallis West (the former Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of Winston Churchill). An illustration in the New York *World* of Sunday Aug. 29, 1897 shows Winston Churchill's mother with a snake tattooed on her arm.

The craze continued into the mauve decade, but finally sifted down through the social classes to where it has settled today, among prostitutes, sailors, soldiers, carnival people, and other migrant members of society. Although these people form the main class of tattooed people, there are still a few royal holdouts and other famous personalities who are walking exhibitions of the tattooists' "art". Probably the best known are Betty Carstairs, the racing driver, and Frederick, the present King of the Danes.

Frederick is very proud of his many tattoos, and has had himself photographed several times in poses which exhibit his pictured arms and chest. The Danish Communist newspaper, *Land og Folk*, once nicknamed him "Skipper Shraek", which is Danish for Popeye The Sailor.

TATTOOING is claimed by some to be a preventive for rheumatism, and is also believed (outside the medical fraternity) to offer better health to those who submit to it. Whether these claims are true or not, tattooing is definitely harmful, psychologically, to most of us who acquired inked mementos during a youthful lapse. A girl who once gave in to an urge to have a boy-friend's name tattooed on her thigh may go

He's Sharp!

. . . when protecting his family. The little porcupine, unable to protect himself with soft quills; runs to his parents when danger threatens. The older and wiser one bristles out and leaves stinging reminders that he can take care of his family's security.

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to any lengths short of amputation now to have it removed. Young men, who through a foolish dare, feeling of adventure, or a wartime psychosis had themselves inked with permanent pictures, are almost bound to regret it if they move into a social class where tattoos enjoy the same status as leprosy.

On Jan. 24, 1923, a young man named James Scanlon of Newark, N.J. let a Pennsylvania Railroad train amputate his left arm because "he was sick of looking at his tattoo", and a youth named Rudolph Sironi, a New York violinist, died after paying a person $150 to remove his tattoos with a caustic solution. In 1917 Arthur Martin, a West Virginia circus man, had Kaiser Wilhelm's portrait removed from his chest by extensive surgery. These are exceptional cases, but one Toronto woman was recently admitted to hospital suffering from self-administered second degree burns after trying to remove a tattoo from her arm with an electric iron.

It is popularly believed that tattoo marks are permanent, but this is not so. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, Professor of Dermatology, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, used glycerole of papoid with good effect. In 1927 Dr. Martin D. Shie of New York reported a successful removal technique: 50 per cent tannic acid, followed by silver nitrate. Other tested and proved methods of removal are: surgery, electrolysis, salicylic acid, monochloracetic or trichloracetic acid, carbolic acid (phenol), sulphuric acid (15 grains to 1 ounce of water), nitric acid (concentrated), zinc chloride, mercuric chloride, cantharides plaster (with added vinegar), and zonite (a solution of sodium hypochlorite).

I don't know what possessed Lady Randolph Churchill or King Frederick of Denmark to get tattooed, but in my case it was a combination of bravado, stupidity and youthful exhibitionism. A sublimated guilt complex might have been to blame too. In any case, since getting myself tattooed I'm ashamed to take off my shirt in front of anyone but my wife.

There are two ways out of this impasse, of course, but I have no desire to rejoin the Navy, and Kingship seems rather remote at the moment. What I'd really like to do is forget the whole subject, but I can't.

HUGH GARNER

•

Letter to a Friend in the Bahamas

Now all your days are given to repose
And worship of the sun, with ritual oil and lotion
Imparting to the pallid flesh a comely brown.
But tell me, does your palm tree rustle as it blows
Straining forever inland from the ocean,
Tossing the wind from its luxuriant crown?
I, child of the north, have seen in crystal glades
Upon a frozen pane such crested palm trees traced
In threads of silver, and transparent lakes
Where shawled in brittle plumes the snowy egret wades
On long quicksilver legs. Mine is a landscape laced
With filigree, and edged with fronds and flakes.
Yet tell me of your dazzling shore, the cream-lipped wave,
The dead volcano's purple cone smudged on the sky,
The cinnamon-and-turquoise feathered parakeet.
Break me a branch of coral from a cave,
Or choose me one of all the mottled shells that lie
Strewn on the sculptured sand beneath your feet.

LENORE A. PRATT

•

Proof of the Pudding

Britain is gradually tilting. S. E. England is dropping about a foot a century, and Scotland is rising.—*News item*

Ascendant is the kilt,
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phenomenon I view with little wonder:

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tried to conquer but could not
too many English puddings have put under.

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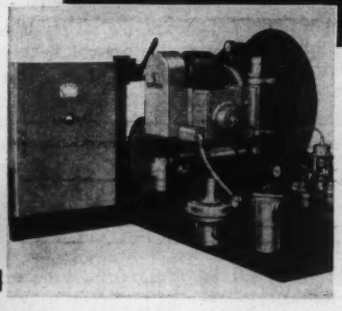

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Letter from Montreal

The Spring Show: Confusion Compounded

THIS YEAR the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts holds its 70th spring exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Just think— before the motor car was invented, before anyone had ever heard of Lenin, Hitler, Winston Churchill or the American Way of Life, there was a spring exhibition of painting and sculpture in Montreal! It comes before the first robin, it lingers while the days grow longer. It is the invariable accompaniment of that bleak season when dirty snow is melting on Mount Royal and dirty sand is drifting in the streets, when it is impossible for even the most ardent Montrealer to discover anywhere in his city a single lovely prospect unless he looks up toward the sky.

This year on the night of the formal opening of the Spring Show, the planet Venus was abnormally bright over the Grecian temple of art on Sherbrooke Street West. Over a thousand souls presented cards at the door and the halls were so crowded that it was impossible to see more than two or three of the 104 paintings the two juries selected.

Those of us who returned the next day made our way through the halls with feelings that ranged from frustration to sadness. There are more people than ever painting pictures in Montreal. There are so many others who are genuinely interested in the work that is being done here. Yet this show pleased hardly anyone, neither painters and patrons nor general public; nor, I venture to say, the juries who selected the exhibits that were hung. Under existing circumstances, it would have been a miracle if it had.

Here, as elsewhere, the arts are controversial. But in this singular city they are not controversial as they are in Paris, New York or Rome. Social considerations enter the scene to compound confusion and in the Museum on Sherbrooke Street, the one centre of art we possess, Montreal is apt to show itself at its most confusing. Perhaps it is nobody's fault. But behind the consistent failure of the Spring Show (not necessarily to please, but to mean anything at all) lies an absurd but fascinating state of affairs.

In a city where public problems are habitually solved by the expedient of ignoring their existence, where compromise between God and Mammon, French and English, reactionary and radical is the only possible formula for civic survival, irritations and concealed hypocrisies build up and smoulder under an impassive surface. Our Grecian temple on Sherbrooke Street during the weeks of the Spring Show provides one of the few theatres in Montreal where these frustrated conflicts reach a focus. Everyone is disappointed and annoyed, French and English alike, reactionary and radical both, patrons, painters and public.

The patrons of the Museum, who bear the financial responsibility for its maintenance, tend with a few notable exceptions to be conservative. They love the past because it has been good to them; because, possibly, it is safer than the present. They like the old masters better than the new and are outraged when they are considered philistines for not admiring Picasso. Indeed, some of them make the quaint mistake of identifying modern art with modern revolutionary politics.

At one Spring Show—I forget exactly when, but it was just after the war—I saw an old gentleman in dinner jacket, *pince nez* on a silken cord and an expression of flushed anger on his face, standing in front of an abstraction. "Damned Communist!" he muttered to his wife, who nodded vigorously, "this sort of thing ought to be stopped!" A few minutes later, and not so many feet away, a young man in tweed jacket, turtle-necked sweater and flannel trousers, accompanied by a girl with no make-up and black hair pulled harshly back off her forehead, pointed derisively at a scene of lavender-shadowed snow in the Laurentians and said, "Some bloody bank president will buy that obscenity and hang it over his fireplace!"

These are comments anyone can collect at a public art exhibit anywhere. If they were not made this year, in Montreal, it is only because all sides of the local controversy over art have become self-conscious and because everyone knows that the *bona fide* Communist outdoes the most conservative of bank presidents in his insistence that art should be devoid of imagination. Only a few days ago the Communist Party officially rebuked Picasso because his portrait of Stalin was not sufficiently "realistic." Here in Montreal our confusions are political only in the more personal sense, and snobbery—intellectual, mark you, no less than social —is at their root.

THE QUESTION of a two-jury system of selection has been argued pro and con in many places. In Montreal (with the exception of one disastrous year when a new director was asked to do the selecting and, being sublimely ignorant of local favorites, rejected some painters whose work was always hung as a matter of course) two juries of artists have operated in behalf of our Spring show. The paintings selected by Jury 1 were hung in one salon, those selected by Jury 2 in another, and it became a matter of prestige within one's group, a matter of loyalty to one's own kind, to be in the right room. Better be dead than hung with the wrong group! Artists from out of town were not always aware of the sharp distinctions, and every now and then a fresh breath from the prairies or the Maritimes would appear as though by mistake. So with few exceptions, each of the two salons displayed an exhibition, not of pictures, but of a point of view.

In the salon of Jury 1 the pictures were as objective and comfortable as the photographic eye of a peace-loving reproducer of nature could make them. Cows cropped grass, horses dragged sleigh-loads of logs across wintry landscapes, dowagers and debutantes sat in stiff and passionless correctitude, blue seas broke tranquilly on shores that looked ideal for a summer vacation. In the salon of Jury 2 were canvasses that looked like the exposition of a hangover, designs derived monotonously from Picasso and even from Jackson Pollock. One year a prize was given to an abstraction dotted with luminous paint. And here and there in both rooms, all but obscured by these respective definitions of mass and mutual defiance, were a few good pictures.

For the public it was easy. If you didn't know much about painting but thought you ought to, there could be no doubt in which of the two salons you belonged. You simply went where your friends were. In the Jury 1 salon you could be sure that almost everyone would be elderly and in evening dress and would know the forbears of nearly everyone else. In the Jury 2 salon dinner jackets were rare and those that entered were viewed with sidelong glances of anticipation in the hope, frequently gratified, that their owners would betray their philistine natures by the expressions on their faces.

BUT THIS year it wasn't easy at all, for nobody knew where to go. The conservatives, or academicians, must have decided to prove that they were modernist liberals at heart, for he 40-odd choices they made from what I gather were nearly 800 entries contained a bit of everything. On the other hand the supposedly radical jury could hardly have been more conservative — for modernists — and with their 40-odd choices from an almost equal number of entries the confusion was compounded.

It was still further compounded by the powers that be in the Museum, who decided to mix the selections of the two juries, hanging both groups in both salons, representational and abstract side by side. The decision was laudible in its recognition that art cannot be divided into compartments and that a picture is good, bad or mediocre regardless of the artistic ideology its author may happen to profess. But when an abstract is hung near the literal representation of an Atlantic liner, each picture more or less cancels the other out.

Montreal is a strange city, marvellously adapted to compromise and partitions. It is a talented city, too. But its talents in the arts will never fully be realized unless patrons, public and the artists themselves do some clear thinking about the manner in which these general shows are to be presented. In the arts any form of compromise is fatal and there can be no substitute for excellence.

HUGH MACLENNAN

•

You are cordially invited to view the Coronation of Her Majesty Elizabeth II, London, England, June Second, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Three. African chieftains, Scottish highlanders, Australian bushmen, planters from the West Indies, Canadian businessmen . . . will play a part in the spectacle . . . *Advertising Circular from Life Magazine.*

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Music

Concert for Cairo

IN A FEW days, the people of Egypt (those that have radios) will be listening to a special complimentary concert broadcast to them by the Voice of America. This concert consists of four items: a suite, *Tel-El-Amarna,* specially composed by Alan Hovhaness; Weber's *Conzertstueck in F minor;* the suite from *The Firebird* by Stravinsky; and Beethoven's *Seventh Symphony.* It was tape recorded by the Utah Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Abravanel, and played in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

Among the distinguished guests in the cheapest seats was myself; and if the Egyptian people listen closely, they will be able to hear me applauding the second and third items on the program, and grinding my remaining teeth at the other two.

This Tabernacle building itself deserves special discussion. In the next day or two I propose to attend an organ recital there, and then I shall be able to tell you more about it. For the moment, let me whet your curiosity by saying that it can hold over eight thousand people and that it was built entirely out of wood carried by oxen and wagons. More about it later.

The concert was directed specially to the city of Cairo, and was furnished with a commentary in Arabic, which went on in a glass booth. Numerous speakers appeared from time to time and explained that the peculiar merit of this exchange concert was that it was a communication by means of Music, the Universal Language.

This was said many times, and for the life of me, I do not understand why. Of all the arts, music is that one which is least of all a universal language, and when we try to understand people different from ourselves, the chances are that we will understand every other thing about them before we understand their music. It is true that the music we are accustomed to hear is sufficiently of a piece so that the Russian Tchaikowsky and the Italian Rossini write in a musical language which in all important points is the one used by the German Bach. But even in our own society, two of the greatest of all composers, Palestrina and Monteverdi, write in a musical language which is not the one we are accustomed to hear, because they wrote before that language was established. The result is that even a man who has spent years studying the music of Palestrina can say, with perfect seriousness, that it would often be very hard to tell whether the conductor has turned over several pages at once.

How much more does this apply to music not written in any Western convention at all! We regard Chinese painting and sculpture as being unexcelled. The Chinese collection of the Royal Ontario Museum is rightly re-

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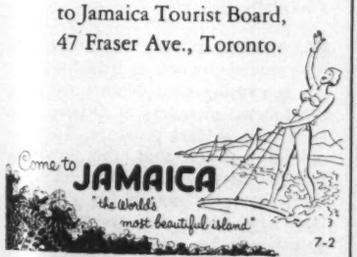

garded as one of our most glorious national possessions. Painting and sculpture from other societies are often much admired. But how many of us genuinely admire Chinese music?

The writing of Chinese philosophers and poets has been translated, and gives us perhaps a faint flavor of the full-bodied original. But music cannot be translated. It is the most abstract of the arts, hence the one that rests most on accepted conventions. Nobody can *translate* the conventions of Chinese music. All we can do is try and learn and understand them; if we are interested. The chances are we are not. This is certainly our loss, but nothing can be done about it. To learn to understand the musical language of our own society is almost a life work. Few of us have the energy to tackle that mighty job more than once.

All this being so, I have small confidence that this concert is going to make much impression in the near-East. Of all the arts, I should have thought literature would have been the most useful in this instance. Islam is not too ready to appreciate the graphic arts; for besides the Koran, Islam has the Bible for a sacred book, and in the Bible there are prohibitions against graven images, which are understood to apply to all forms of representational art.

To our ears, most near-Eastern music sounds like a prolonged lugubrious nasal whine, supported by a muddy tedious clatter by way of accompaniment. I have not the smallest doubt that our music sounds exactly the same to near-Eastern ears, and I wonder how many of the Egyptian audience would be able to distinguish Stravinsky and Beethoven at first hearing. This is not in any sense a criticism of Egyptian taste. It is merely a natural corollary of the fact that music, of all the arts, is the least universal and the one which depends most on learning, tradition and convention.

By the way, even this fallacy about the universal language does not quite explain why it should be thought fitting to commission the *Tel-El-Amarna* suite. This was intended to represent the City of the Sun founded by the Pharaoh Akhnaton. The program told us that "the music suggests the quality of Egyptian pastoral scenes and reflects as well the grandeur of the pyramids."

Possibly it did to those Occidental listeners who were not irresistibly reminded of weak Aida-and-water. But I wonder what it suggests to Egyptian ears?

LISTER SINCLAIR

•

Two of All

The cool clear flowers of early Spring
In Summer's ardor are forgot;
But two are here, transcending hers—
A primrose and forget-me-not.

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Their colored petals, paper-dry,
Though faint and frail, their secret keep;
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Ottawa Letter

Danger Depends on the Viewpoint

IN THE REDOUBTABLE Colonel McCormick, the publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been revisiting Britain, which was the scene of his early education, and has been recording in a series of racy and very readable articles his impressions of the country, which he has often denounced so violently.

In these articles, he plies the lash of criticism with his usual vigor, but he also finds much to admire and praise in the British picture. But in one passage he goes out of his way to pillory our own Mr. Lester Pearson as "the most dangerous man in the Anglo-Saxon world," apparently because he is a zealous worker for making the UN and NATO, both of which the Colonel loathes, efficient organizations for preserving peace and security. In their time Attila, Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Hitler were regarded as "the most dangerous men in the world" and, if Mr. Pearson had not a keen sense of humor, it would be heady stuff for him to be elevated, even by Colonel McCormick, into the category of these famous scourges of mankind.

One thing is certain, namely that Mr. Claxton, the Minister of National Defence, will never be branded by Mr. Malenkov and his associates in Moscow as a most dangerous man from their viewpoint. If they ever have any idea of kidnapping Mr. Claxton, their Canadian friend, Mr. Tim Buck, could quash it by telling them the famous story of the shrewd advice given during the American War of Independence by young Colonel Alexander Hamilton to some American officers, who had laid plans to capture General Howe, the commander of the British forces, during one of his visits outside the British lines to a loyalist lady to whom he was devoted. Said Hamilton to them: "For heaven's sake, drop your plan. If you catch Howe, the general whom the British will send to replace him cannot possibly be more incompetent."

The St. Laurent Ministry is seeking from Parliament virtually dictatorial powers on the ground that Canada is faced with a grave emergency, and that such powers are absolutely essential for its security. But Mr. Claxton cannot have much belief in the existence of such an emergency. In a speech in Parliament on March 27, which was supplemented by a survey of the disposition of our air power issued by his Department, he made an indignant rebuttal of the charges made by an experienced airman, Wing Commander R. H. Rohmer of Toronto, that with most of our firstline fighting planes committed to the defence of Western Europe, the aerial defences of Canada itself were in a pitiably weak condition.

Mr. Claxton, however, had to admit that for months ahead, until the new CF-100 planes, whose rate of production has only so far sufficed to equip one squadron, are available in substantial numbers, our air force can contribute very few non-obsolete planes to our defence in the north. His thesis that the best place to defend Canada is as far away from our own shores as possible will not ease the minds of the inhabitants of cities like Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, who know that they are now within the range of modern Russian bombers operating from bases in eastern Siberia. Our antiquated planes could have no hope of stopping them, and only the intervention of American planes could save such cities from devastation.

The first duty of a Minister of National Defence is to ensure the adequate protection of his own country and Mr. Claxton has obviously failed to perform it. No blame should be attached to Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, now retired, who has in recent years been a very competent head of our air force, for the fault lies in the realm of high policy. As the Toronto *Globe and Mail* pointed out in an editorial, Mr. Claxton, if he had exercised reasonable foresight, could easily have achieved the twofold objective of providing Canada with adequate aerial defences and making a creditable contribution to the air power of the international force which has been mobilized in Western Europe.

In 1949, he set his heart stubbornly upon having our air force equipped only with Canadian-made planes, and halted the policy of buying jet planes from Britain. He received abundant warnings that the new CF-100 at least could not possibly come into production for some years ahead, and that, unless he maintained our air power by securing more jet planes from Britain, a perilous period of weakness for our aerial defence would be inevitable. Since 1949 he has had at his disposal every year a huge vote but, instead of spending his money on judicious purchases of modern British jet planes, he has elected to devote enormous sums to the expensive construction of elaborate bases, embellished with what the *Globe and Mail* calls "all sorts of frills and fripperies". The result is the situation outlined by Wing-Commander Rohmer.

Mr. Claxton's admissions about it must confirm the impression that the inefficiency in the Army Works Services, revealed by the Currie report, permeates the whole field of the activities of the Department of National Defence. But the Government employs its controlling majority on the committee upon expenditures for defence—as it does on other committees—to prevent the production of documents or information which might be embarrassing to it.

The doctrine of "military secrecy" is strained to absurd lengths and the claim of "confidential" is advanced for information whose disclosure would not impair the security of Canada in the slightest degree. So the opposition can ask awkward questions and probe at random into the dark mysteries of the Department's ways. But in its perfectly proper search for information, it is continually blocked by the ingrained belief of Ministers that the outlook for the Liberal party would grow darker if there were any further exposures of the frailties of Mr. Claxton and his chief officials.

Politics in BC

THE IMMINENCE of another provincial election in British Columbia is causing considerable worry to the Liberal members at Ottawa, who hold seats in that province. They are dolefully aware that the provincial Liberal party is still in bad odor and that, since the search for a competent new leader has so far proved abortive, it has not yet begun to recover from the calamitous debacle which befell it last summer. What the Federal Liberals fear is that another serious reverse, before their own ordeal in a defensive contest becomes due, will worsen their prospects of holding their ten seats. It is not much comfort to them that their old enemy, the Progressive Conservative party, is at the moment in almost as bad a plight in the province.

Apparently the real fight in a second provincial election, if it is sanctioned, will be between the Social Crediters and the CCF, and the

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former profess confidence that the desire of a large body of voters, who may not be enamored of their curious gospel, to see a stable Ministry installed at Victoria, will operate to provide them with a working majority. Their fuglemen claim that a steady enrolment of fresh recruits for the party has been visible during the winter. But according to intelligent observers of the political situation on the Pacific Coast, there is no certainty that another election will yield the Social Crediters a clear majority.

Last year the Social Credit party secured, and still holds, the allegiance of large contingents of disgruntled Liberals and Progressive Conservatives, but it obtained a large proportion of its seats through the reinforcement of the original poll of its candidates in second or later counts. Its nominees probably still can rely upon being the second choices of Progressive Conservative voters, because they would feel that they were not straying far from their traditional political moorings, if they supported a party of which some of the most important leaders were very recent deserters from the Tory tabernacle.

On the other hand, there is considerable evidence that henceforth Social Credit candidates can count upon little support from independents, Liberals and Socialists, because the performances of the Bennett Ministry since it took office have alienated them. Its legislation about hospital insurance, and its new formula about school taxes, are alike unpopular with them and a fear of increased local taxation is very real, both in the urban municipalities and the rural areas. Then the lumbering interests of the province, which are struggling with difficulties through the loss of overseas markets, feel that these have been aggravated by the special levy imposed upon them; and the teaching profession and its friends have been antagonized by incredibly silly attacks made upon it in the legislature by a Social Credit member, who apparently models himself upon the American Senator from Wisconsin, Joe McCarthy.

If there has been a change in the political climate of British Columbia unfavorable to the Social Crediters, and they meet with a setback in a second election, it will be a significant event. It will be proof that the newest of our political parties, when it tries to govern without any basic political philosophy and without the support of an oil boom for the creation of local prosperity, does not "wear well" in office, and that therefore it need not be regarded, outside of Alberta, as a serious factor in the next Federal election.

JOHN A. STEVENSON.

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(Letter to the London Spectator)

Sir: Your reviewer, dealing with Dr. Plumb's book Chatham, says: "You cannot plant an oak in a flower pot." In 1937 (Coronation year) I planted an oak in a six-inch flower pot. It is still in the pot and is thriving.

L. E. S. LEESE

The Dark Foeman

We have been watchers of the dark foeman,
The hooded host, Death.
His bulky presence looms upon the new Dark Age.
Poor swirls of dust are we who wait
His burning bed, his savage laughter of derision.
The moment is maimed by garbled speech,
The historic occasion is purely rhetorical,
The baffled spirit dares not brood
Upon the dark retreat of Man,
Wisdom pleads that we tread softly,
Valuing time.

Stay your hand, dark foeman!
Forego the new anticipated feast
You would devour again with swift consuming greed—
The doomed and dedicated young
For which you bribe, and lie, and feed the heart with hate—
Not yet, not now,
The new flames still burn low,
The wild graves of history have plenty of room,
The Atom is young.

VERNAL HOUSE

•

WHEN HE that speaks, and he to whom he speaks, neither of them understand what is meant, that is metaphysics.—*Voltaire.*

We have no strict demonstration of anything, except mathematical truths, but by metaphysics.—*Jonathan Edwards.*

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Foreign Affairs

McCarthyism: Is it American Hysteria?

THE WAY some people talk about Senator Joe McCarthy, he is a reproach to the whole American way of life, a revelation of the way it is heading, and a warning that the days of free thought in the U.S. are numbered. Much as I detest what McCarthy stands for, I am sometimes tempted to answer this line of talk with the argument that the McCarthys are necessary to a vital democracy.

You can't protect democracy against such rabble-rousers simply by legislating against them. If you prevent them from voicing their vicious and prejudiced opinions, pretty soon you are going to be preventing a lot of other people from voicing their opinions—perhaps even yours and mine. Democracy has to find the vitality to check and control its McCarthys. One answer to the probing of Senator McCarthy was given just the other day by the President of Hunter College, George N. Shuster. He has called on the American universities to investigate Joe McCarthy. Another answer is being given in the Senate, by his own colleagues.

Perhaps the most dispiriting thing about the progress of Senator McCarthy, up to the last few weeks, was the combination of fear and opportunism which kept his fellow-Senators from standing up to him. He is a rough and nasty man to tangle with, and few of the others are his equal at catch-as-catch-can politics. They have not forgotten the fate of the two Senators who did try to nail down McCarthy. One of the senior Democrats, Tydings of Maryland, was licked in a roughhouse campaign led by McCarthy after opposing the latter in the Lattimore Case. Benton of Maryland, who fought a lone action to prove McCarthy morally unfit to hold his Senate seat, suffered the same fate.

There was a period when McCarthyism seemed so rampant that it became a commonly accepted belief in Britain that America was in the grip of hysteria. Bertrand Russell returned from a visit to the U.S. in 1951 to write in the *Manchester Guardian* that the U.S. was as much a police state as Germany had been under Hitler, or Russia was under Stalin. "No one ventures to pass a political remark without first looking behind the door to make sure that no one is listening." He saw a danger of all unorthodox opinion being suppressed.

This was a time of great excitability in the States. McCarthyism fed on the fright, the bewilderment and the anger of the people over the rout of their army by the Chinese Communists in North Korea. It is a noble person who does not try to blame others for his misfortunes; and people in the mass are seldom noble. Looking at the thing dispassionately from this distance in time, would it not have been remarkable if the conjunction of the proved treason of the Hiss Case and the suspected treason of the Lattimore Case, of the immense blunders of U.S. policy in China and the approach of an election which had come to mean almost life or death to the Republicans, had *not* been exploited for political ends? The fears and frustrations were different ones, but the public emotions were essentially the same as those which Huey Long had exploited in the circumstances of 1931-35.

Truman and Acheson must also bear their share of blame for the spread of McCarthyism, through their blind and stubborn refusal to make a serious effort to clear disloyal elements out of the Administration. Truman's outburst that he "liked old Uncle Joe Stalin," oddly enough caused him little embarrassment; but his repeated cry that the Hiss Case was only a "red herring," and far more, Acheson's incomprehensible statement that he "would not turn his back on Alger Hiss", stirred up a real fury. It was only after this avowal by the official in charge of the foreign relations of the United States, that he either did not accept the verdict of the court on Hiss's guilt or placed personal friendship above the security of the nation, that Senator McCarthy launched his famous accusation of "Communists in the State Department."

This spread in due time to "Communists in the universities", "Communists in the United Nations", Communists among the new immigrants and in the Voice of America, until it reached some kind of a high point in Representative Velde's recent announcement that he was going to launch an investigation to rout the Communists out of the churches. In most cases, it was *former* Communists who became the targets of investigation, or people who had been sympathetic to Communism during the Great Depression, or the Spanish Civil War, or the Second World War. These were all the same to Joe McCarthy, and he was incapable of understanding that, by lumping them all together, he was hampering and not helping the job of rooting out the real Communists.

This task, the elimination of traitorous elements actively serving the avowed enemy of the United States, was and is a vital one—and just as vital to the safety of Canada or Britain as to that of the U.S. The Americans would, in any case, probably go about it in a noisy way, but let it not be overlooked that a great deal of the noise that attends McCarthy's activities is raised by Communists and fellow-travellers, with the aim of dis-

crediting American democracy. To many others, in Canada and in Europe, it has become simply the current form of anti-Americanism. I agree completely with the *New Leader*, the New York liberal weekly which has never had any taint of Communist influence, on its editorial view after McCarthy's great primary victory last September, that "McCarthy's enemies rather than his accomplishments succeeded in building up an image, at least in the minds of 536,772 Wisconsin voters, of the Senator as America's number one anti-Communist crusader . . . McCarthyism need never have been born had the main body of liberalism purged the Hisses and Lattimores from its ranks."

What Senator Taft secretly thought of McCarthy's show of political strength has never been revealed. But he was not the man to throw votes away; and at the time the voting potential of McCarthyism throughout the country was incalculable. If Taft played the careful opportunist, even Eisenhower shied away from a direct disavowal of McCarthy, such as the *New York Times* urged on him. Ike could rightly argue that he hadn't become the Republican standard-bearer in time to influence the primaries, and that in any case attempts from outside to influence state primaries almost always failed. McCarthy was the choice of the Republicans of Wisconsin, and with the Senate race considered weighted against the Republicans in any case, could he afford to throw away Senate control while grasping at the White House, by publicly disavowing McCarthy at that stage? He decided not.

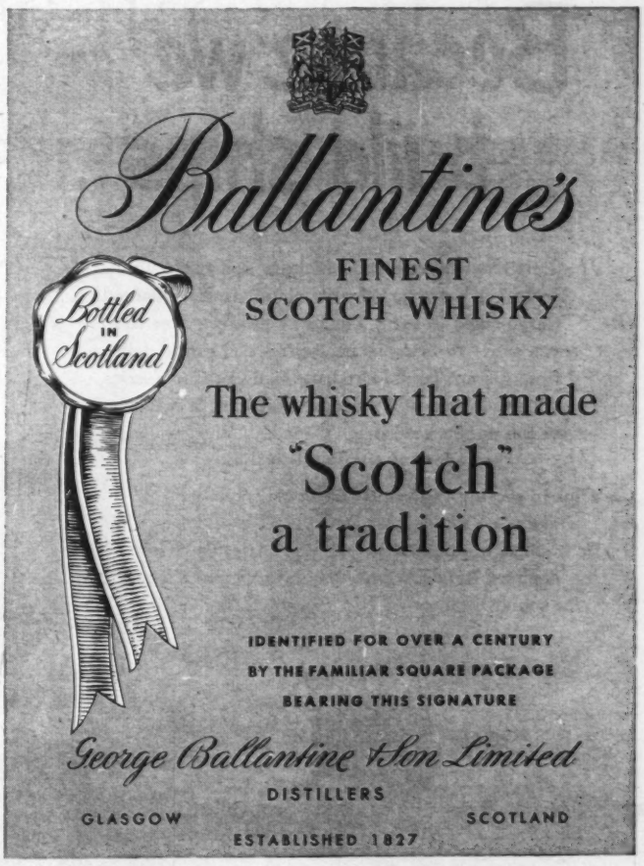
With the party victory, McCarthy was riding high. He ranked himself as one of the party big-wigs, one of the big vote-getters, and those Republican senators who didn't agree with this apparently feared to dispute it. McCarthy took his pick of the investigating committees and set about "investigating everything and everybody." The Voice of America was a shrewd first choice. The people didn't know what it had been telling the world anyway, and they naturally distrust official propaganda agencies. The Voice found few defenders; though there was a certain uneasiness when the death of Stalin created one of the greatest of opportunities for psychological warfare, and it was suddenly realized that Senator McCarthy had the Voice of America by the throat.

It was when McCarthy turned back to the State Department, where he had "got his start", so to speak, that he raised a hornet's nest. The rottenness of the State Department had become a fixation for him; only now it wasn't so much Communists he was after (first "205" of them, then "84", then "51" and finally, Lattimore) as anyone who had worked there in association with what the Senator now calls "the Hiss-Acheson gang." He thought he had in Bohlen, nominated as Ambassador to Russia and accepted by the Kremlin, a perfect example. Had not Bohlen been with Roosevelt —and Hiss—to Yalta?

Secretary of State Dulles had appeased McCarthy on the Voice of America investigation, yielding to a number of the Senator's demands. But he stood firm on Bohlen. At the critical point in the confirmation debate, Dulles went to Capitol Hill and spent three hours with the Foreign Relations Committee defending Bohlen's record on the basis of the full FBI file. The outcome was a 15 to 0 committee vote for Bohlen.

Then McCarthy lost his head. He called Dulles a liar, intimated that the Secretary had skipped over the bad parts of the file. So Senators Taft and Sparkman went to the State Department and inspected what Edgar Hoover affirmed was a full resumé of the file, only to come back with the same story. Now McCarthy had dug up the story that the State Department's security officer was at odds with Dulles on this case, and contradicting his testimony; he wanted Dulles and the security officer confronted with each other before the Foreign Relations Committee, as was once done with Hiss and Chambers. He insisted that Dulles be "sworn" by the Committee, so that he would have to tell the truth, and that Bohlen be given a lie detector test. Taft brushed all this off as "ridiculous." But when Taft left Knowland in charge of the Senate, another day, and McCarthy doubted the Californian's word, Knowland blew up. And many of his colleagues, who had never before opposed McCarthy in public, clearly showed their pent-up resentment over his conduct.

It began to be recognized that McCarthy's wild course of character assassination could wreck the U.S. foreign service. Career diplomats like Charles Bohlen, who had reached the peak of their usefulness as expert advisers, would be driven out; others, who wished to stay in the service, would become more and more careful about expressing any opinion on which the Senator could seize; and many who had thought of the foreign service as a career might decide to avoid it. This challenge, and even more the preposterous intervention of McCarthy in foreign "treaty-making", in his deal with the Greek ship-owners not to trade with Communist China, are bound to bring a showdown between McCarthy and the Administration, with every indication that Taft will be on Ike's side. These two, representing almost the entire Republican vote-getting appeal, ought to be able to free the Senate from the spell which McCarthy has held over it for so long. At the same time nation-wide reaction to the proposal of another investigation-drunk Congressman, Velde of the House Un-American Activities Committee, to investigate Commun-



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ism in the churches, has shown that the limit to this sort of thing has been reached.

Even the members of Velde's Committee abandoned him; while the Keating Committee, investigating Americans in the UN, brought out a new set of rules to assure fair play for witnesses. These can have counsel in secret and public sessions, can bring witnesses of their own, and can question witnesses who have testified against them. It is still a long way from Royal Commission practices, but it is progress.

The conduct of the Jenner Committee, taking evidence in Boston on Communism in the schools and universities, "clearly showed the results of public criticism of loose and inquisitorial handling of witnesses", reported the *Christian Science Monitor*. "There was no criticism in the hearing room of any actions of the committee (on this occasion), by witnesses, their counsel or the press . . . The opening session was kept genuinely secret . . . Witnesses were taken out of the hearing room by a back door and elevator which were barred to the press . . . Photographers found taking pictures of two or three witnesses they could not identify, were also barred."

Senator Jenner posed, at this hearing, the fundamental question at issue between the investigators and the universities. He said that there were "soldiers in the service of a foreign power" operating in the American educational system, and that the schools and colleges "cannot, unaided, protect themselves against this organized conspiracy by a foreign government." But the American Association of University Professors, with 43,000 members, meeting in its 39th convention at this same time, took a strongly opposed view. Quincy Wright called on the educators to gird themselves against threats to individual liberty and academic freedom from Communists or from Congressmen. "Academic freedom is not cherished by educators as an end in itself, or as a special interest of our profession, but as an essential for truth and the good of society." The professors, like the senators, are learning that the only way to defeat McCarthy is to stand up to him.

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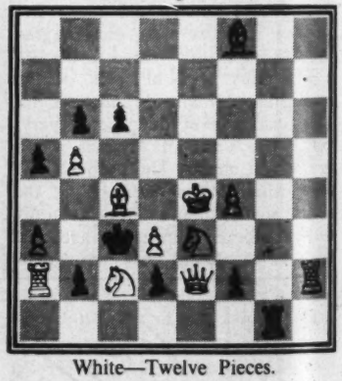
Chess Problem

Black Pawn promotion is introduced much less frequently in two-movers than white promotion. Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that it is impossible to get the full effect of the four promotions to Queen, Rook, Bishop and Knight. In so short a problem, the promotion to either Rook or Bishop cannot get beyond the effect of promoting to a Queen, so that only two lines of play are possible, from the promotions to Queen and Knight. In problems of greater length, the promotions to Rook and Bishop are often made effective by the stalemate device.

Nevertheless a single black Pawn can be responsible for more than two promotion variations, for it can land on two other squares by capture. So that six variations from the promotion of a single black Pawn has to be considered, though undoubtedly this is a task impossible to achieve.

Problem No. 8, by B. Albert.

Black—Eight Pieces,



White—Twelve Pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

By the promotion of two or more black Pawns we get more characteristic results. Some attention to this was given by the composers of the Good Companions Chess Problem Club, and in 1915 B. Albert won a first prize with No. 8 above. Here we get the full six variations from the promotions of the three black Pawns to Queen and Knight, without captures.

Solution of Problem No. 7.

Key-move 1.Q-Kt3, threatening 2.QxB mate. If PxB; 2.QxP mate. If PxKt; 2.Kt-Q6 mate. If P-B6; 2.QxBP mate. If P-Kt6ch; 2.KtxP mate.

Above variations cover the four half-pin mates. If KxKt, then equally 2.QxB mate.

They Say:

Sydney Post-Record. Are we to become a race of grunters and mumblers? The danger does not seem too improbable to ignore.

Faces are equipped with muscles for the expression of emotions which are normal to humankind—affection, anger, longing, anxiety, etc. Faces and voices are for expression, not concealment, and muscles have to be used for every means of expression. They are in our faces for the purposes of being used. Every little muscle has a meaning of its own.

We should be a people wishful of being understood and who therefore exert themselves to be understood. Clearly the proper use of the voice and the articulation of speech are an important part of education.

John Dewey in *Art as Experience*: The idea that the artist does not think as intently and penetratingly as a scientific enquirer is absurd. A painter must consciously undergo the effect of his every brush stroke or he will not be aware of what he is doing and where his work is going. Moreover he has to see each particular connection of doing and undergoing in relation to the whole that he desires to produce. To apprehend such relations is to think, and is one of the most exacting modes of thought.

Calgary Herald: We would like to ask to what lengths our recruiting propaganda goes to explain what the Army is all about. It speaks of good pay, of the chance to learn a trade, to see the world, to better one's opportunities for civilian life. Does it speak of duty, or of honor, or of the harsh fact that soldiers may die and are expected to kill other people if necessary?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A woman wrote the medical consultant of a Chicago newspaper the other day to ask whether one should sleep with one's head pointing north, as Charles Dickens always recommended.

At the risk of being cited for practising medicine without a licence, we say the answer should be yes, in all cases where the feet are pointing south.

Winnipeg Free Press: Every newspaper man will appreciate the feelings of the editor of the London *Spectator*. Turning over the files of 20 years ago he came upon this letter:

"Sir:

Low, indeed, has The Spectator fallen."

"All the poor thing had done", the editor explains, "was to start publishing crossword puzzles."

Hamilton Spectator: The virus of mis-spelling in public places seems to be spreading. Some time ago our teeth were set on edge by placards proclaiming a movie title as "Because Your Mine". Soon after, we came across a smart new panel delivery truck on which Peninsula was neatly lettered "Penninsula". Now, in a large downtown drug store, we find a sign spelling hygienic "hygeinic". And why, please, the quotation marks on those '"No" Parking' signs behind the Court House?

Windsor Star: The most violent snobbery is not found in the socially sanctified haunts of the "400." It is more likely to appear within a class circle, and in an extreme form is found in the underworld itself.

One of the latter cases turned up in Toronto the other day, when a man admitted some pride in being a shoplifter, but recoiled from the charge he was a common "dip," or pickpocket. Pride is used in an extremely loose sense in such cases; but it is a matter of record that a well defined social system exists within the world of crime.

W. Macneile Dixon in *The Human Situations:* To me it sometimes seems that our moralists would do well to cease their upbraidings and apply themselves to the interesting problem —"How is goodness to be made the object of passionate desire, as attractive as fame, success, or even adventure?" If they could excite in men an enthusiasm for virtue, such as the poets, musicians and artists excite in them enthusiasm for beauty, and the men of science for truth; if they could devise a mortality that has power to charm, they would win all hearts. "To be virtuous," said Aristotle, "is to take pleasure in noble actions."

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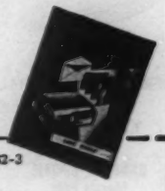

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Books

Guide to the Victorian Underworld

IT IS ODD that Edgar Johnson's two-volume life of Dickens, which was reviewed in this space last week, contains only one reference to Henry Mayhew, and that of the least informative character. Yet it seems on the face of it extremely unlikely that Dickens was unacquainted with Mayhew and even less likely that Dickens did not owe a good deal to Mayhew's work. For Dickens, who has so often been praised for his knowledge of the slums of London and the strange people who dwelt in them, could not begin to compare in that respect with Henry Mayhew.

Mayhew was born, like Dickens, in 1812, and he outlived him by seventeen years. He was a journalist, a playwright and a humorist, and in company with Mark Lemon he was the founder of *Punch*. But he would not be remembered at all today if he had not also been a sociologist of extraordinary curiosity and industry, who produced a huge number of newspaper pieces about the London slums and the London underworld. It was this information which formed the nucleus of his four-volume study, which appeared first in 1851, and again in 1861, 1862, 1864 and 1865, under the general title of *London Labour and the London Poor*. If anyone imagines that the *New Yorker* invented the Roving Reporter and the Profile, let them consider Mayhew's claim; he was doing this sort of work, and doing it superlatively well, a century ago.

Because Mayhew is widely neglected, and appears to be unknown to readers in Canada, I offer no apology for thus calling attention to his work, and in particular to the three fat volumes of extracts from it which appeared in 1951, under the editorship of Peter Quennell. These books are called *Mayhew's London, London's Underworld,* and *Mayhew's Characters.*

Mayhew is the perfect journalist—an able writer, curious, busy and objective. His writing is delightfully free of cant, although his contemporaries were full of it. It is instructive to read Mayhew's accounts of prostitution in London during the reign of Victoria, and to compare what he has to say, and what he reports verbatim from the lips of the women he questioned, with what Dickens has to say about Little Emily in *David Copperfield*. Dickens' attitude is that of the middle and upper classes: a girl who has lost her virtue is beyond redemption, she loathes herself, she contemplates suicide and she is extremely likely to die of a disease which can only be diagnosed as Ingrowing Remorse.

Mayhew, on the contrary, reports that in 1857 the population of London was roughly one million persons, of whom 50,000 were prostitutes by profession; servants, milliners, makers of artificial flowers and other girls earning little money being occasional prostitutes but not easily counted. Of these girls he judged that a great majority took to their work because they were lazy, stupid or because they liked it. Remorse gnawed them far less than resentment of the police and of moral reformers.

Dickens frequently represents the very poor as eager for a measure of respectability, and religious instruction. Mayhew reports that the destitute, and the poor street traders, cared nothing for religion and regarded marriage as an unnecessary preliminary to domestic life. The costers and the street traders in general lived in reasonably monogamous concubinage with the women of their choice, acknowledged their children and brought them up with kindness, according to their lights. They were almost entirely analphabetic, but they were by no means stupid, and in politics they were Chartists — so to say, Socialists —to a man. Toryism, and the more practical Reform doctrines, did not begin at their level, but a cut above them, among the poor tradesmen of the lower middle class.

IN THE introduction to *Bleak House* Dickens says, "I have purposely dwelt upon the romantic side of familiar things". A study of Mayhew shows how romantic was his attitude toward criminals. Evil as Bill Sikes is, and contemptible as Noah Claypole is, they are creatures of romance when we measure them beside the rough facts of the London underworld that Mayhew collected. Tom All Alone's, the ruinous rookery inhabited by poor squatters, is darkly hinted at in *Bleak House*, but Mayhew takes us inside a dozen such places, and tells us what the inhabitants wore, where and how they slept, what they ate, and how they passed their leisure time. It is nasty but fascinating reading. And the trades they plied! His description of the "Scaldrum Dodge" —an imposture by means of which a beggar might outfit himself with a loathesome and alms-compelling sore —of the "Choking Dodge" and the arts of the professional writers of begging letters are better than anything in Dickens; they recall Defoe at his best.

It is the low life, however, rather

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than the criminal life, which presents us with the most amazing facts. Queen Victoria, it appears, had both a Rat Catcher and a Bug Catcher, working under royal warrant. They were not often needed for direct attention upon the Royal Household, though the Bug Catcher once captured a single bedbug in the chamber of Princess Charlotte, with her fascinated assistance.

Less exalted persons, but respectable insofar as honest work makes a man respectable, were the Pure-Finders. "Pure" was the name given to dog's excrement, which was used in the tanning and preparation of fine leathers for bookbinding and glove-making, and in London in 1851 there were between two and three hundred men and women who fared forth every day with buckets to collect this substance from the streets. A full bucket of the best pure—the limey as opposed to the sticky—fetched a shilling at the tannery. A pure-finder did not consider himself at a social disadvantage beside, say, a Doll's-Eye Maker or a crossing-sweeper, and might fittingly consider himself the moral superior of a vendor of obscene snuffboxes (imported from France and sold chiefly to "fast" young men).

The pages of Mayhew are a huge peepshow of Victorian London as it really was, and not as the fashionable novelists of the day were compelled by convention to represent it. It is not too much to say that the general reader who delights in Dickens, Thackeray, Surtees, Trollope, Cockton, Lever—yes, and perhaps also George Eliot—cannot squeeze the fullest flavor from his favorites unless he has some knowledge of Mayhew. The novelists had always to write with one eye on what Mr. Podsnap called The Young Person, the tiresome Victorian Miss who must be sheltered from Knowledge of the real world at any cost; yes, even at the cost of artistic truth. Dickens and Thackeray both rebelled against the shackles that custom locked upon them, but Dickens and Thackeray were excellent men of business as well as literary artists, and they needed the thirty shillings which the parents of The Young Person were prepared to lay out upon a three-decker novel which was warranted safe.

Of them all it was Trollope, that quiet, expert, crafty genius, who made the best of this situation. We know when his young clubmen have been to Kate Hamilton's; we know what they were looking for at Cremorne; as Phineas Finn walks to Westminster we are made conscious of the pure-finders lurking in the alleys; and yet Trollope never says anything that would trouble The Young Person. He relied, like the downy old bird he was, on our reading between the lines. Dickens and Thackeray also give us a great deal between the lines, but the restraint chafes them; they have not Trollope's calm command.

To Mayhew, then, our homage and our thanks. He was not a novelist, but a sociological journalist. Yet after a perusal of his masterly pages we come to the great novelists who were his contemporaries fresher, better-informed, and capable of a deeper understanding, a richer enjoyment.

ROBERTSON DAVIES

In Brief

TITO — by Vladimir Dedijer — pp. 436 — *Musson—$6.50.*

A classic memoir, a political document of major importance. It is already becoming a sesame to an understanding of Stalinist Communism. The author is disciple, friend and comrade of Marshal Tito and a member of the Yugoslav parliament. Therefore many of Tito's warts are painted out and the Yugoslav Communists are shown in a favorable light. But on the whole the biography is frank and unafraid. This is possible because Tito has burnt his bridges to the Kremlin, wants his actions and himself understood, and is not suspicious of friendly motives.

Canadian interest in the book will centre on Tito's exposure of Stalin and Russian methods. The searing bitterness which led Tito, son of a peasant, to revolt against the poverty and oppression of his people under the old royal regime and to turn to Marx, Lenin and Stalin, was turned against the USSR when Tito realized in talks with Stalin that he had to submit or be broken.

Tito bravely refused to submit, and to the relief of the rest of the world and the surprise of the Cominform, he was not broken. Tito is one of three great Communists who achieved a revolution independently, the others being Lenin and Mao. He be-

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came a national hero during the war. His regime's support did not come from Soviet bayonets and a bureaucracy dominated by the Kremlin and ruled by treachery. Thus he was able to make the break and not be broken.

There is much about Stalin in the book—Stalin talking and behaving in private as his public deeds would lead us to expect. There are his outbursts of savagery which Uncle Joe's smile during the wartime alliance had hidden. The documentation of this Stalin, back to 1938, is fantastic.

A large part of the biography concerns Tito's years before he became partisan leader during the war. Tito's controversial case against Mihailovic is intriguing. It is a revelatory account, not too well phrased in translation, of the strongest and most remarkable Communist outside Russia.

MY PRIDE, MY FOLLY—by Suzanne Butler—pp. 311—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.95.

My damnable pride, my damned folly, the heroine ought to say. Tightly drawn and strong, this notable Canadian novel demands reading despite the lurid paper jacket and the pale blue linen cover.

The men in Kirstina's life are crudely passionate, rough or weak. Notwithstanding her illegitimate birth in Denmark, her sorrows, struggles and victories, Kirstina is not a sympathetic creation. She is too strong-willed for male pleasure in reading of her. And throughout the book there is a singular lack of humanity and not one whit of humor.

It is a very good story, plenteously contrived, out of ships, ambitions, Boston, Montreal and "Port George" (Port Credit?) near Toronto a century ago. But be prepared for an evening of jim-jams when you pick up the book. You'll not put it down except to reach for Stephen Leacock or some honest rum.

The plot? Well, in brief, it is this. Kirstina sails from Denmark—a harrowing voyage vividly recreated—with her dowry to marry an older well-fixed Danish innkeeper in Boston. She is determined to put herself in a secure position where people will bow to her. But she marries Michael Shea, the first mate. From there her pride makes her life a folly in Montreal and in a decayed Port George mansion, and this despite and maybe because of her goodness, beauty, her son, her competence and intervals when fortune smiles. Other illegitimacies develop and fortunes frown because her sailor husband has disappeared and later returns.

The author is a Canadian by adoption and mature schooling. She has done a workmanlike first novel. If it fails to convince in characterization and moods, it survives in settings and incidents. The writing seems obtrusively plain and stark, as if all feeling had been deliberately exorcized—until the story takes over, which it does quickly.

THE BOYDS OF BACK RIVER—by Walter D. Edmonds—pp. 248—*Dodd, Mead*—$3.50.

Professional in telling, fabric and tone, this novel of up-state New York cannot fail to hit the solar plexus of people escaping from their perplexities. It is a family chronicle, the dialogue is carved to taste, and the story is tailored to the market. "There were just three weeks in the year . . . in which the Boyd House lost its resemblance to a chapter out of Gulliver's Travels, and a man could draw a full breath in the house without smelling horse". The old gentry of the Boyd mansion with horses, Kathy whose home was made safe again, the stolen kiss and the comedy of country manners, provide an agreeable novel, especially if you have a nostalgia for that sort of life.

A GOOD MAN—by Jefferson Young—pp. 239—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.

It is as difficult to write a good novel about a good man as about a good woman. The good tend to make pallid portraits unless the author cheats the word as Hardy did, foists a Tess on the shocked morals of his time and calls her good. In this short novel out of the state of Mississippi the author succeeds, without tilting, in making a good man a good subject and has written a distinguished novel with artistic simplicity.

Albert Clayton has dignity, pride and courage. The plot turns on as simple a thing as "Prince" Albert's consuming desire to paint his house a pretty white. But for a poor tenant Negro he was "high walkin'". A poignant story breathing compassion for the land and its people.

HOLBROOK OF THE SAN—by Marjorie Freeman Campbell—pp. 212—*Ryerson*—$4.50.

This is the story of Dr. John Howard Holbrook of the Mountain Sanitarium at Hamilton. It advances from the groping cold days of 1906, when Dr. Holbrook graduated from Toronto and when consumptive patients were treated to unheated fresh air, to a new pavilion of Hamilton's sanitarium opened in December, 1951, and named for the good doctor who had become its resident physician in 1908. The personal and Hamilton account is put in focus by authentic chunks of information about the treatment of TB elsewhere and in other times. The biography is thorough, readable and somewhat folksy.

THE STONES OF THE HOUSE—by Theodore Morrison—pp. 375—*Macmillan*—$4.00.

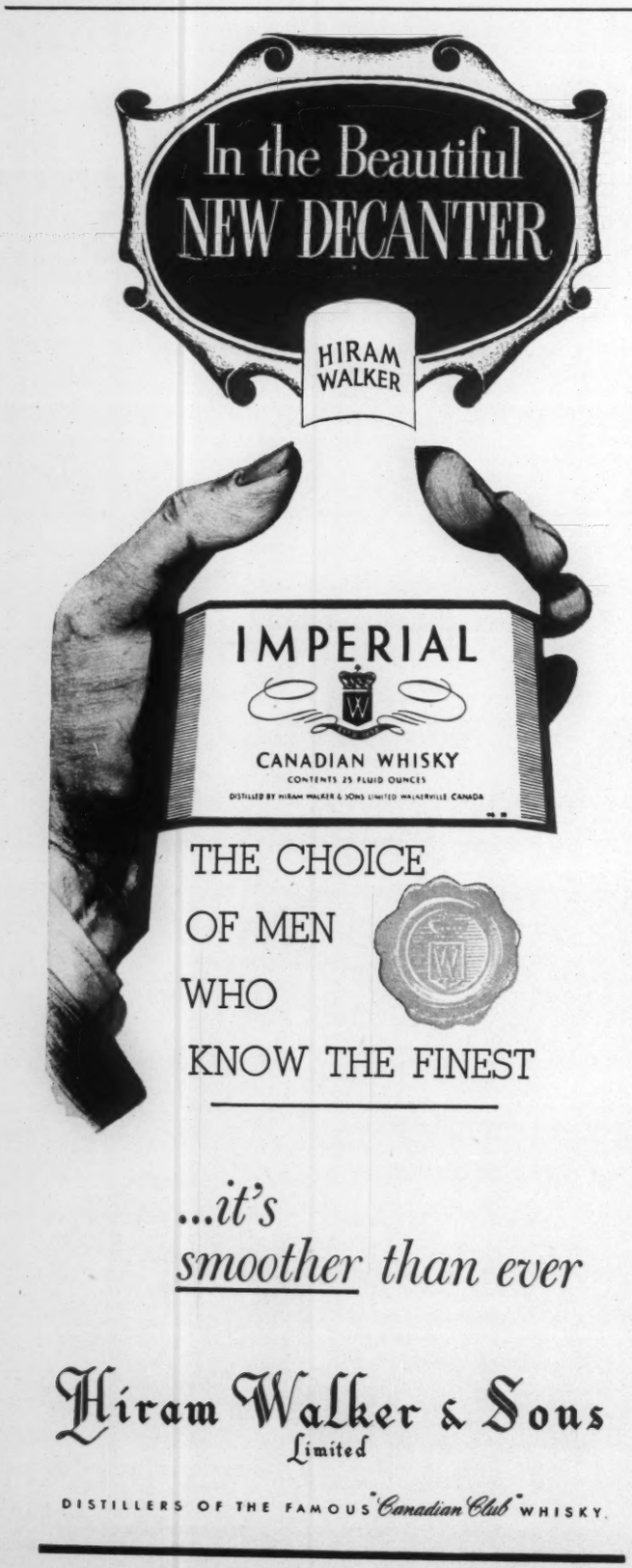
A civilized articulate story by a New England professor who, like Santayana in *The Last Puritan*, produces a novel as an expression of his philosophy and his experience of academic life and letters. Human frailties receive their barbs, melodrama its touches, but the life of the mind continues, and somehow good is the final goal of good. The philosophic utterance is not profound, but the picture of a college principal's problems and of collegiate life with its professorial personalities, ambitions and pettiness, is in sharp, understanding focus, with light bright sideflashes. The irony is entertaining, the sympathies appealing.

MIDSUMMER MEADOW—by John Moore—pp. 256 — *Collins* — $2.75.

Dr. Tidmarsh, whose milder oaths date from about 1900, has a magpie's interest in anything lying about, a collector's enthusiasm for oddities, vegetable and animal, a British face sculptured by "loving laughter", and neither respect nor liking for Authority. He retires to his bugs, birds and rambles when the National Health Act is introduced after the war, and to his consuming passion. This is to preserve and nurture a rare dandelion which he has discovered. He has even bought Midsummer Meadow on which it grows, and created a trust to perpetuate it and the dandelion.

The plot is woven out of the amiable eccentric's fight with agents of law, progress and organized welfare, to protect his dandelion and an odd community in The Meadows—a circus caravan. The atmosphere has a delicious fey quality, the writing is pleasant and rarely precious, the characterizations are funny, and the author's countryside fragrant and loved.

T. J. A.



Persona Grata

Police Court To Privy Council

THE LEGAL profession, which distributes wealth, considerable glamour, and prestige among its practitioners, is often guilty of inconsistency. The headline lawyers in criminal cases appropriate the glamour, but the larger checks are usually endorsed by legal luminaries whose names are seldom in the public eye. They are, however, the men at the top of the tree. In Canada, one of the foremost inhabitants of the upper branches is Senator John Wallace de Beque Farris, QC, of Vancouver, a 225-lb, 74-year-old native of New Brunswick who holds the distinction of having appeared before the Privy Council more times than any other living Canadian lawyer.

The Senator looks the part. He is best seen in the book-lined study of his home overlooking the city of Vancouver, which he admits with judicial modesty and the fervor of an Easterner, to be the finest place in Canada. He is wearing a rumpled, plum-colored, velvet jacket, elastic-sided shoes, and almost sporty bow tie. He regards a world that has been good to him from behind rimless spectacles. He has a mobile Scottish mouth and the most turbulent shock of white hair west of the Rockies, a poll that is with difficulty constrained by a legal wig, a luxuriance which he continually disorders with a large, capable hand while he talks.

It is from this room that there have emanated some of the laws that rule Big Business in Canada, that have affected the rights of generations of Canadians, that have resulted in huge payments being made or withheld. When, in 1949, there arose the vital matter as to whether Mary, the chambermaid in a railway hotel, should work an extra two hours a week, it was here that the slow and creaking machinery of the Law was set in motion.

Mary's case was national in scope, although to this day she and her kind know nothing of the story behind her hours of work. At the end of it she was only half aware that the titans had battled over her 120 extra minutes of labor. The case was the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government of British Columbia regarding the hours of work in the Empress Hotel, Victoria. Was she a railway employee or an hotel employee?

When the case dragged through the lower courts, up to the Appeal Court and the Supreme Court in Ottawa, Senator Farris, appearing for the BC Government, probably knew that it would end up before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Over to England went the chief protagonists and their assistants, an honored company of VIPs in planes and liners, bound for London hotels. Hundreds of hours of work had gone into the briefing and preparation of this issue. Thousands of questions had been asked of witnesses, and advisers had thumbed through rows of reference books, books on constitutional law, books on the rights of Canadian Provinces and the formation of the railroad.

Then the Law, inconsistent as ever, staged its greatest anti-climax. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain sits at a long table in which is cut a semi-circle. The Committee members, five or seven in number, attend without robes, without wigs. Their manner is informal. Senator Farris, in wig and gown, sat in the semi-circle, equidistant with his legal opponent from their Lordships. No oratory is encouraged, no fine phrases, none of the lawyer's fine flourishes. It was as if the case of Mary the chambermaid, about whom there had been such rich rhetoric, had exhausted itself. But the Law-Lords pondered, and eventually awarded the case to Farris. Mary could lop two hours off her weekly stint.

Farris steered more cases than he can remember to the Privy Council. He pored over such bewildering questions as "What is a harbor?" and "What is a contract?"

Farris enjoyed the Privy Council, and made close friends with such men as Lord Simon, Lord Birkett, Lord Oaksie (who presided at the Nuremburg Trials), and Lord Morton. "I was against the abolition of the Privy Council as the last Court of Appeal in Canadian cases," he says. "I still regret it. It was one of the last ties with the Crown, and it gave us the tradition of English Law."

THOUGH HE can be overpoweringly aloof, Farris surprises the Court at times with the aptness of his repartee. In one case, when the CPR was being sued by the owner of a warehouse for damage resulting from a fire, opposing counsel produced a fistful of press photographs showing the progress of the flames from hour to hour. When Farris stood up, he was fingering another photo, and the Judge asked; "Are we to have more pictures from your side, Mr. Farris?"

The white poll jerked up. "No, my Lord," he said. "We did not know there was going to be a fire."

Out of Court, he was talking one day with a Chief Justice, who revealed he spoke Gaelic. "It's useful," he said. "It conceals your ignorance when you know little about the subject."

Farris was bland. "Why don't you write your judgments in Gaelic?" he asked innocently.

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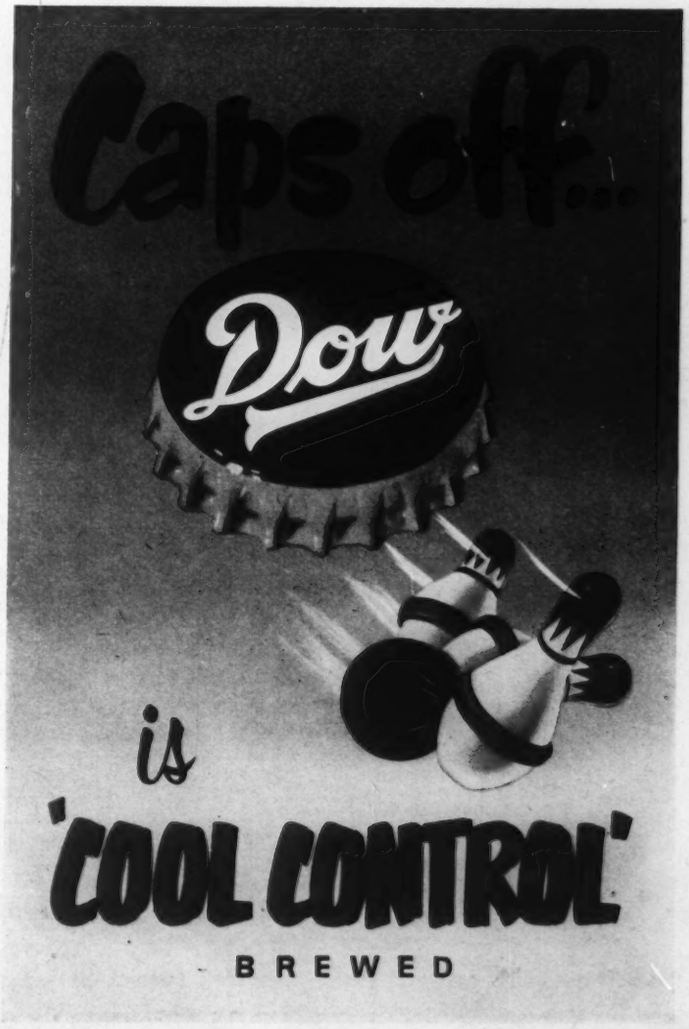

position he has attained in Canadian jurisprudence began when he first moved to British Columbia from New Brunswick early in the century. He had degrees from Acadia University and Pennsylvania University, but the West at first failed to welcome him with profitable briefs, and he was only another struggling lawyer, putting policemen into the witness box to find out what the case was all about. He was appointed Public Prosecutor, a position which carried with it the job of Clerk of the Court, which obliged young Farris to keep an accounting of the fines paid in. Since, even today, he is unable to strike a balance that would satisfy an accountant, and usually files checks under his blotter in his chambers (later to be collected by his secretary), it can be imagined that there was some frantic accountancy at the end of the month.

Farris became busy with extradition cases, with the small beer of the police court, and with suits on behalf of workers before the days of the Workmen's Compensation Act. He liked poker, and picked up more than he put down, but the financial picture was such that there were often times when he was glad to put in a sixteen-hour day on small cases that had to be caught on the fly, and were paid for in the same way. He is grateful for the experience. "There's no training like it" he says today. "You have to think on your feet."

Since 1783 there have been Farrises, and Loyalists in New Brunswick. The "de Beque" comes from his mother's family, and he says: "I like to say I'm good Scottish, for my father's mother and my mother's father both came from Scotland." His father was the Hon. Lauch Farris, Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick.

Farris married Evelyn F. Keirstead, a fellow student at Acadia, whose father was a professor, and then there were four children to spur him on in his partnership with a man who first joined him as a student—Roy Stultz, who is still with him after 41 years.

In 1917 Farris went into politics, succumbing to an urge that afflicts most lawyers at some period or other. He became Attorney General, and his friends say of him: "He might have made a great statesman." "If he had turned to commerce, he could also have been a rich man," Roy Stultz says of him. But the Senator says of himself: "I spent a lot of money, but I never made a lot." (He did not trouble to explain how this feat can be accomplished.)

He was in politics for five years, but many of his friends think the turning point came when he left to become counsel for the BC Electric and the BC Telephone Company, Solicitor for the Bank of Toronto, and Canada's envoy to the US Bar Convention. He was summoned to the Senate in 1937, and the same year became President of the Canadian Bar Association.

He retained his memory of early days of struggle. When opposed by a young lawyer in the Supreme Court, his adversary nervously introduced himself to the Judge with the words: "My name's Tupper."

The Judge was Farris's brother, the Hon. Wendell Farris, Chief Justice, but the Senator was on his feet in an instant.

"My name's Farris," he said with instinctive gallantry.

In his office, the big panelled room high above Vancouver, he can look over the harbor and to the far shore where he has fished enthusiastically through the years. The walls bear record of his reputation in London and Ottawa — signed photographs of his legal friends and a picture of himself in the great arena, the Privy Council.

The snowy poll nodded, and the Scottish mouth smiled as he tried to condense in one sentence the years of concentration, the triumphs and disappointments of a lawyer's life. He employed the summing-up used by many lawyers in similar circumstances:

"When you are young you lose some cases you should have won; in later years, you win some cases you should have lost. So on the whole, you can say that Justice has been served . . ."

ROLAND WILD

•

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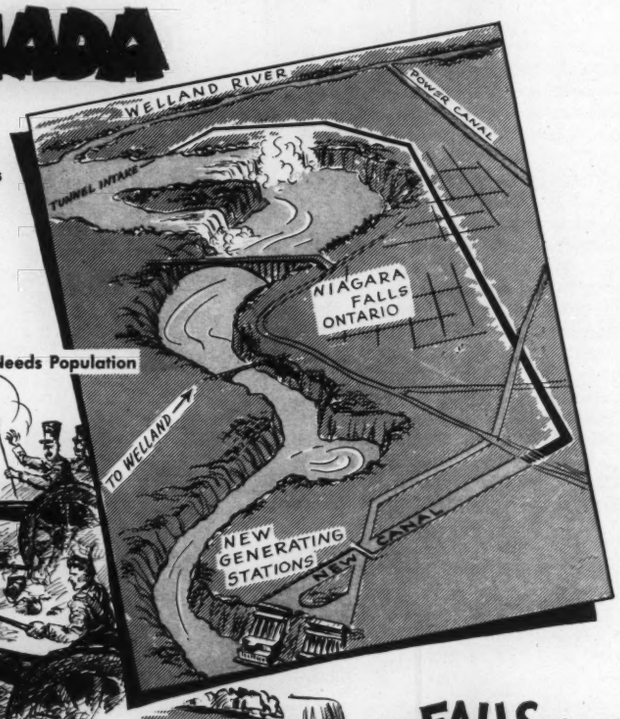

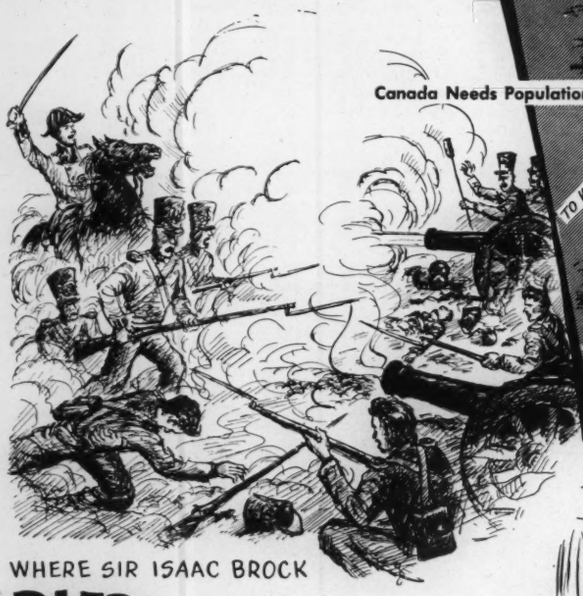

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Films

A Canadian Screen Parable

THE ACADEMY AWARD celebrations have come and gone, leaving the winners with their glory, and the empty-handed to console themselves as best they can. While some of the final decisions seemed a little mysterious, nobody is likely to quarrel with the selection of Shirley Booth's Lola in *Come Back Little Sheba* as the outstanding feminine performance of 1953. There should be general satisfaction, too, in the choice of the National Film Board's *Neighbors* as the best short subject of the year.

Neighbors, which was produced by Norman McLaren, is a vivid little parable which describes the struggle of two men over the possession of a marigold that grows on their mutual lawn. Like most short subjects, it is filled with the necessary element of violence. Unlike the majority, however, it is enlivened by high pictorial wit, and by an odd symbolic technique which employs grown-up actors against a background as naive as a child's nursery. Completely unconventional in treatment and approach, it has the audacity to conclude with a "message"—the simple scriptural injunction, "Love Thy Neighbor", flashed on the screen in a dozen different languages.

Neighbors is indeed a message over its entirety; and it may have been this element, certainly an odd one by current standards, that caused local exhibitors to eye it sceptically before it won its Award. (Violence is the significant element in the majority of screen short subjects, but the violence itself, as a rule, has no significance whatever.)

Now that *Neighbors* has won recognition in the country next door, it is being enthusiastically publicized in our own. There is probably a parable in this too.

According to advance rumors, Bette Davis's performance in *The Star* placed her in the running for an Academy Award. This was, I'm afraid, a misguided notion on somebody's part, for the Davis performance here looks at times very much like a particularly vindictive travesty of most Davis performances to date.

She plays the role of an aging star, fighting for a return to the screen. The part demanded that she face a relentless camera in a deliberately ill-chosen wardrobe—girlish floppy hats alternated with daring models of dubious sophistication, and badly designed frocks with peplums to emphasize a thickened waist-line. Never a girl to blench at an assignment, however tough, Bette throws herself into this one with the fatal frenzy of someone throwing herself into a canal. Unfortunately there seems to have been no one on the bank to pull her out and set her in the right direction.

Accompanied by her Oscar, the one remaining symbol of her past glory, Maggie, the heroine of *The Star*, sets out to get drunk and winds up in the police station. She is bailed out by a former admirer (Sterling Hayden), and after a period of sobering up, returns to the studio and secures a minor role. Once back before the cameras, however, Maggie highhandedly wrenches the story out of the director's hands and plays it in her own misguided fashion. The tragic climax is supposed to arrive when she sits alone in the screening room and recognizes for the first time what the years have done to her face and her art. Bette Davis gives this sequence the full treatment, even going to the length of falling flat on her face. It should be affecting, but I'm afraid it isn't, for Maggie is a creature without meaning, full of sound and gesture, signifying nothing.

It is worth remembering how brilliantly and touchingly Bette Davis played a similar role in *All About Eve*, which was written and directed by Joseph Manciewicz. The fault, it would seem, is not in our stars but largely in their scripts.

Jeopardy, a highly contrived thriller, presents a husband and wife in a double predicament. The husband (Barry Sullivan) is trapped by a falling timber from a rotting jetty, while the family is off on a Mexican vacation. The wife (Barbara Stanwyck) sets off to get help and is presently trapped herself by a roving criminal, who is interested in taking over the convertible, the husband's identification papers, and presently, the heroine herself. The direction cuts excitedly between the two dilemmas, alternately revealing Barry Sullivan with the tide lapping higher and higher, and Barbara Stanwyck bargaining futilely with her lecherous assailant. ("I'll give you anything you want. And I mean *anything*").

A fair amount of routine tension is developed, though every moviegoer knows that rescue will arrive before the tide reaches Mr. Sullivan's chin (but not a second sooner). Ralph Meeker, the owner of probably the most radiant denture on the screen, plays the criminal, and works up considerable swagger without shaking the Stanwyck composure. "I suppose every wife has sometimes wondered what she would do in a situation of this sort," she muses at one point, a reflection that sheds a curious new light on America's dreaming housewives.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

•

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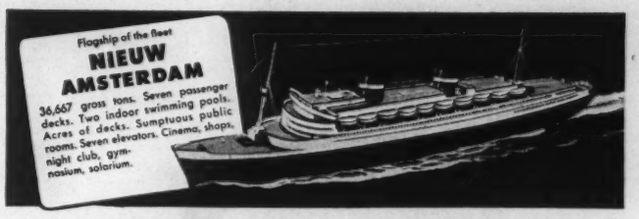
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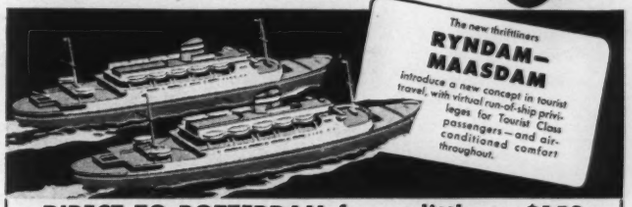
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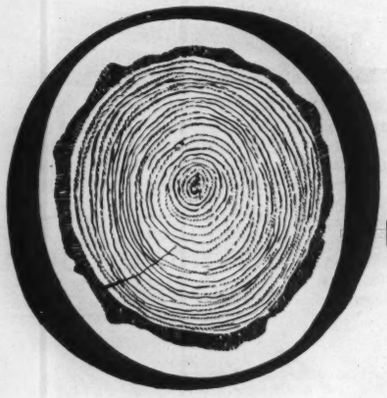

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Our Busy Politicians

(*From Hansard*)

MR. ROBICHAUD (GLOUCESTER) . . . at page 2388 of *Hansard* the hon. member for Montmagny-L'Islet quoting from the New York *Daily News* crowned the Minister of Finance with a new title, "The wizard of Ottawa". I am wondering if the hon. member has done any research about the term "wizard".

AN HON. MEMBER: He meant lizard.

MR. ROBICHAUD: I doubt it. If he had referred to Webster's dictionary he would have found the following definition of "wizard":

> One devoted to the black art; a magician; a sorcerer.

Winston's Universal dictionary goes further and defines "wizard" as follows:

> A person supposed to possess magical or supernatural power derived from alliance with the devil, or with evil spirits.

An English author and journalist Henry Mayhew published a work entitled *London Labour and London Poor* in 1851. Therein I find the following fitting quotation:

> I call myself a wizard as well; but that is the polite term for conjurer; in fact I should think that wizard meant an astrologer, and more of a fortune teller.

Is this what hon. gentlemen opposite have in mind in calling the Minister of Finance a wizard? And may I be permitted to refer my hon. friends to a citation from Sir Leslie Stephen in his book *Hours in a Library*, where he says:

> There is some reason for suspecting that the great "wizard" has lost some of his magic power.

This seems to be exactly the consensus now prevailing among the majority of taxpayers in Canada about the so-called "wizard of Ottawa". Or should I rather leave my hon. friends with this thought from Dryden?

> The wily wizard must be caught?

The Canadian taxpayers are anxiously awaiting the first opportunity to do that, too.

MR. GARSON: Whom are you quoting from now?

MR. RILEY: They are waiting for you in Gloucester, too.

MR. ROBICHAUD: I now turn to the hon. member for Saint John-Albert, whose mastery of language is excelled only by the superfluity of his words in a desert of ideas, who has not restricted his cynical remarks to the hon. member for Greenwood, but has extended them to the provincial government of New Brunswick. He is quoted as saying at page 2476 of *Hansard* after referring to the cut in the cigarette tax—

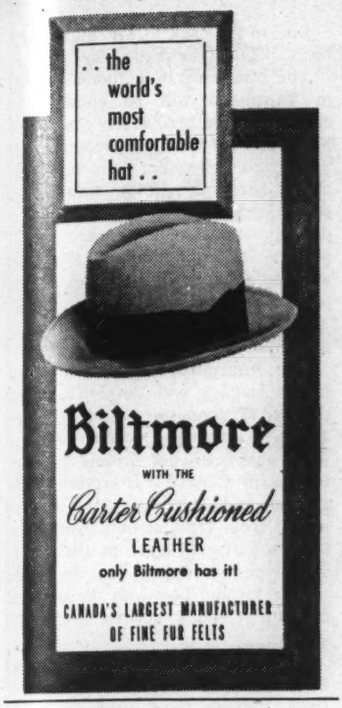
MR. RILEY: A great deal of mutual respect between you and the new government in New Brunswick.

MR. ROBICHAUD: The hon. member for Saint John-Albert, with his nasal-toned interruptions, reminds me of the foghorn in Saint John harbor. This is what the hon. member said as reported at page 2476 of *Hansard*—

MR. RILEY: You are like a ship in distress, too.

MR. ROBICHAUD: I did not interrupt you the other night when you were in worse distress.

MR. RILEY: He just goes on and on, like the babbling brook.



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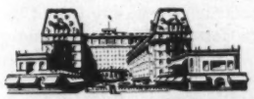

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Sports

Stuke's Folly

DANNIS STUKUS, as gallant a Lithuanian as ever attempted to pronounce Kapcianmiesis, has accepted the job of coaching the Vancouver entry in the Western Interprovincial Football Union, and the thoughts of every decent-minded man and woman will go out to him in his hour of travail and despair. In this instance, he has bitten off a coaching assignment which may prove too formidable for even his considerable bicuspids.

The selection and training of a suitable team will pose no great problem for Big Stuke. If he parachuted into a pygmy encampment, we assume that he'd turn out a reasonably powerful football club in a couple of months. And, after all, Stukus isn't required to produce a Vancouver team until the early autumn of 1954.

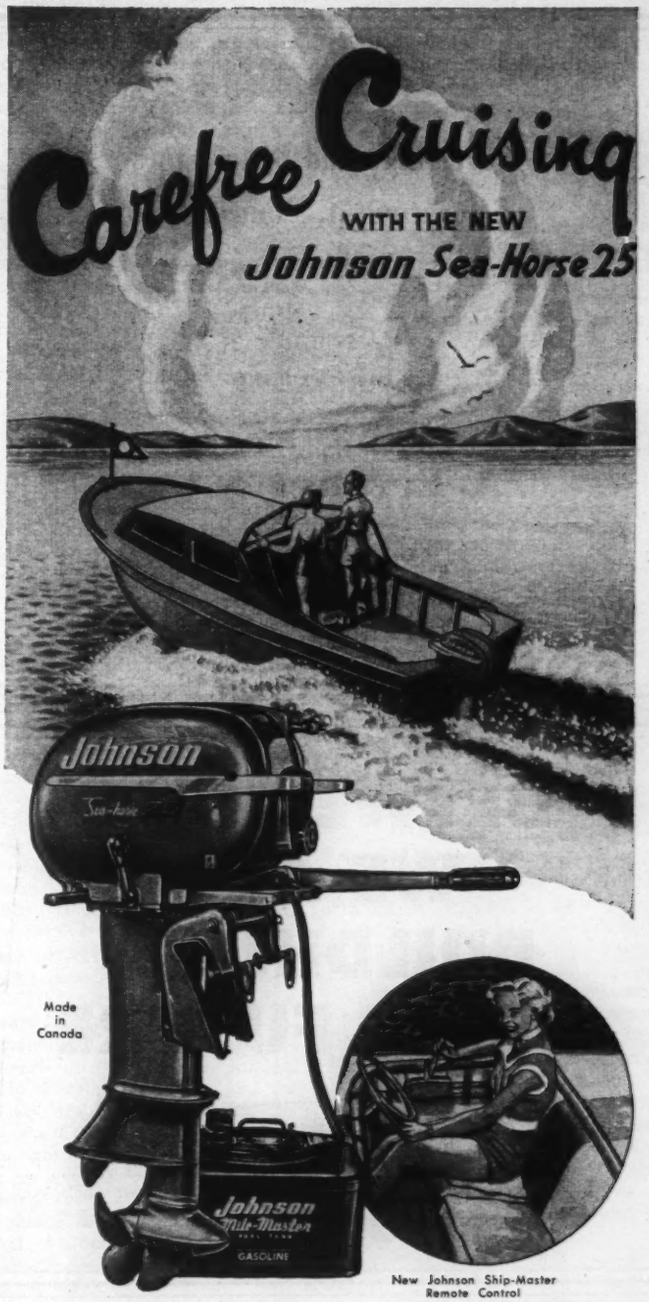
But Stukus is facing a much more important double-problem of Vancouver weather and Vancouver spectators.

Despite all the information in those gaily-decorated travel folders, it rains in Vancouver. It is your correspondent's recollection that, in Vancouver, it begins to rain about the middle of October and the rain continues until the middle of March. This weather is very beneficial in the cultivation and growth of fir trees and certain shrubs, but it does not promote the growth of gate receipts at football games. Although Vancouverites delight in boasting of their mild climate, they delight in staying indoors when the rains come.

Undoubtedly this unprovoked assault on the climate of Canada's Evergreen Playground (Advt.) will elicit outraged cries from Vancouverites, and it isn't difficult to imagine Mayor Fred Hume climbing to his City Hall observation tower and beating his breast like an eagle flapping its wings before taking-off from its aerie. Nonetheless, your correspondent knows whereof he speaks, for he lived in Vancouver through six winters and his lingerie still squeaks on damp days.

Big Stuke's immediate project should be a program of education for the Vancouver sporting public. He must convince them that the man or woman who sits in a rainstorm for two hours doesn't necessarily contract pneumonia. It is almost impossible to build a covered stand for 15,000 or 20,000 football spectators. However, there are many time-honored methods of maintaining the blood's circulation in the most trying weather conditions. We would disclose some of them herein, but we are not sure whether the British Columbia laws prohibit the advertising of spirituous beverages.

The indisputable fact that Vancouver's sports spectators have failed to display a partiality for their own



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brand of late-autumn weather is due to Vancouver's isolation from the rest of Canada. With the exception of a mediocre professional hockey league and a professional baseball league, Vancouver has virtually no major sportive contact with other Canadian cities. It is true that, on a per capita basis, Vancouver has more golfers, skiers, swimmers and tennis players than any other Canadian city, but their spectator-sports have suffered from a lack of national and international competition. In the past, a Vancouver baseball enthusiast scarcely could be expected to run a high fever when his heroes were opposing the representatives of such towns as Yakima and Wenatchee.

Winnipeg audiences sit in zero temperatures to watch their football games. Edmonton, Regina and Calgary audiences do likewise. Even in effete Toronto, the football customers have learned to sit patiently in a downpour that would make the Johnstown Flood resemble a sun-shower. As far as playing conditions are concerned, Vancouverites are unlikely to see a worse field than that which contributed to the Winnipeg Blue Bombers' debacle at University of Toronto Stadium in 1951. (By the way, boys, you might as well purchase a tarpaulin right now. It won't cost much more than a year's salary for a top T-formation quarterback.)

Mr. Stukus will find another small weather problem awaiting him. In Vancouver they have a weather condition known as Fog. If a certified copyrighted Vancouver fog rolls in on the morning of one of Mr. Stukus's football games, he may just as well call off the whole show. In a Vancouver fog, traffic slows to a crawl; automobiles are abandoned on main thoroughfares and young lovers pass on the sidewalk without recognition.

Your correspondent remembers an occasion 20 years ago when the gridiron heroes of the University of British Columbia and the University of Alberta attempted to play a night game, under floodlights, in a typical Vancouver fog. The players couldn't be seen from the stand and the few hardy spectators who had managed to reach the stadium left their seats and walked right out on the field. The newspaper scribes went into the huddles with the players and, indeed, the reporter for the Vancouver *Province* checked signals on the Alberta quarterback on three occasions. (His name was Tyerman and he was a fifth-columnist from the prairies. Tyerman always insisted that the Albertans scored on one of his plays.)

One particularly violent British Columbia punt disappeared into the fog over the Alberta goal-line and players of both teams raced after it, uttering shrill cries of exasperation. An Alberta halfback, who had been deep in his end zone, stealing a quiet smoke, stuck the ball beneath his sweater and sauntered all the way to midfield before his dastardly deed was discovered.

The evening was considered to be a completely hilarious success by every one other than the treasurer of the University of British Columbia Athletic Association, who received the bills for this financial disaster.

But, to get back to Mr. Stukus and his Vancouver football team of 1955:

The mustering of a football squad in Vancouver will be considerably easier than the task which confronted him when he went to Edmonton four years ago, providing that his Vancouver backers equip him with a good bankroll. For one thing, there was a dearth of Canadian-born football players in Edmonton in 1949. In addition to importing athletes by the ton from the United States, Stukus was forced to kidnap homebreds from other Canadian cities.

The Vancouver high schools and junior leagues will develop a good nucleus of youngsters for him. After all, there are mixed blessings in those wet winters. The ground seldom freezes in Canada's Evergreen Playground and English rugby can be played from October until April. The transition from rugger to the American type of football can be made readily by any boy with the physical equipment and a normal amount of savvy.

To cite just a couple of examples: Paul Rowe, an English rugby player from Victoria, was captain-elect at the University of Oregon in his second year and went on to be one of the best plunging backs in Canadian football. And Tricky Dick Hyland, who, with Biff Hoffman, was the mainstay of Pop Warner's Stanford backfield in the Twenties, was a converted rugger star.

The Vancouver executive has hired a good man—the only truly Canadian coach left in our professional game, now that Les Lear has retired to his Bar-None Ranch in the foothills.

The executive has 18 months in which to wage an intensive public relations campaign. Since Vancouver has been starving for Big League sports competition, the executive should have no difficulty in enlisting the support of the newspapers and radio stations. The first thing which they must do is convince the prospective customers that a few gallons of rain won't hurt them.

For a start, the executive might offer a Carley raft and two Mae West life-jackets to every purchaser of a pair of season tickets.

Mr. Stukus will provide Vancouver with a football team if the executive will provide him with spectators.

JIM COLEMAN

•

Dale Robertson's off-screen attire is something to behold. The boy really has nerve, for who else would buy a foreign Jaguar car and have red flames painted on it giving the effect that the whole engine was on fire?—Gossip columnist in *Silver Screen*.

We've no idea.

•

A start on a $900,000 three-unit apartment project in Etobicoke will be made next month, Irving Boignon, architect, announced. Located off the Barrie Rd., the units will each have 26 and two three-bedroom suites. — *Toronto Globe and Mail.*

The plans sound interesting.

Business

Distillers Top the Tax Totem Pole

SINCE THE "noble experiment" of prohibition in the United States was discarded in 1933, the distillers of Canada have been among the top dollar earners of our export industry. The huge American market alone consumed some $4.2 billion of distilled spirits in 1951's grand total of $9.2 billion of assorted beverages.

The Distillers are also top men on the tax totem pole. Federal, State and Provincial Treasurers watch with fond eyes millions of tax dollars which annually swell their coffers. In the U.S. some $3.3 billion of the total beverage bill (paid mostly by distillers) went directly for taxes. In Canada, the Federal Government reaped $120.9 million in excise duties from this source alone. Provincial monopoly profits on sales and income taxes on the companies also added to the heap of tax dollars garnered in 1952.

If Carrie Nation, that famous saloon wrecker of pre-prohibition days, appeared today with her hatchet to chop up some bar, tax collectors would lead the rush to place her in the nearest jail.

"Taxing 'em pure" instead of "lawing 'em pure" is apparently the procedure today. The imposition of the $10.50 per gallon tax in the U.S., and the $12 per gallon tax in Canada, effectively reduced consumption of distilled spirits in both countries last year. The 1952 reports of two leading Canadian distillers, Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, and Distillers Corporation-Seagrams announced reduced sales and earnings.

While the drys may cheer at this, many workers among the 1,225,000 employed in the beverage industry in Canada and the U.S. and many farmers are not too happy. Distilleries are among the farmers' best customers. The daily intake of Walker's Peoria distillery alone is some 16 carloads, or 1,400,000 lbs. of grain. This grain is not destroyed in the processing but is dried and sold as enriched feed to cattle and poultry farmers.

Many an oldtimer in Toronto can tell you tales of the "good old days" when cattle were brought in to fatten for the winter in Gooderham's yards and a man could get a water pail filled with good whiskey at the Windmill Point distillery for a quarter.

Whiskey is still the most popular of all hard liquors. According to a recent survey, it accounts for nearly 90 per cent of all liquor drunk in the U.S. Despite the overall decline, leading Canadian brands continued to show an increase in sales in 1952; Seagram's VO increased 3.5 per cent, while Walker's Canadian Club had an increase of 5.5 per cent.

Of more immediate interest to shareholders is the outlook for the industry. Two issues, soon to be debated in the U.S. Congress, will have a big effect on the outlook for distillers.

The first is a bill that seeks to extend the tax free bonding period in the U.S. from the present eight years to 12. A sharp cleavage of opinion exists within the industry as to the merits of this measure. The Canadian companies oppose it; smaller American companies favor it.

The second, and more important point, is the hearing on excise tax rates by the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes the tax bills in Congress. The hearing is set for May 1. The industry has marshalled some formidable arguments for the reduction of liquor taxation: the treasury is losing money because taxes have gone beyond the point of diminishing returns; overtaxation has revived the famous prohibition pastime of moonshining on an enormous scale and this illicit distilling is costing the treasury millions in revenue.

Just how heavily the industry is taxed in Canada and the U.S. is illustrated by the statement of Howard Walton, President of Hiram Walker; "for each dollar of 1952's net income earned, the company's tax bill was $13.62."

These taxes are blamed by the industry for the 8 to 10 per cent overall decline in whiskey sales from 1951 levels. Some of the top 20 brands lost up to 20 per cent in sales volume.

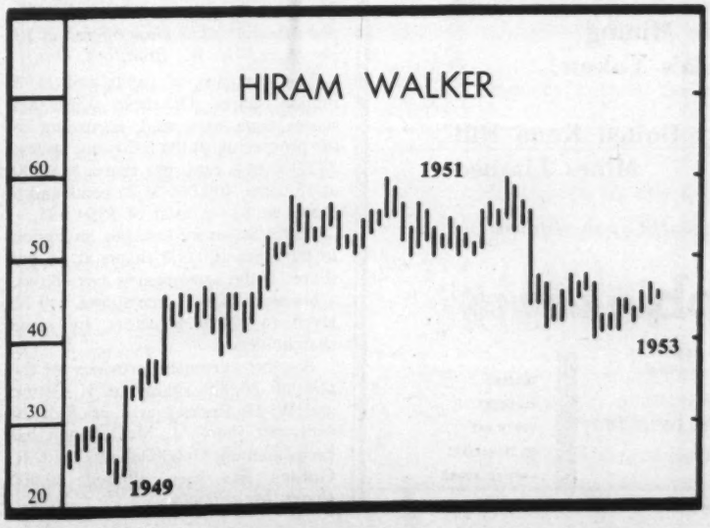
Television, which has changed sales patterns in other businesses, is reportedly the cause of the recent pickup in sales. *The Wall Street Journal*, in a recent survey, says Americans are tending to do their drinking at home. Bar sales decline while retailers report an upturn in business.

These factors are reflected in the charts. Before considering the companies separately, it would be useful to review what has happened since the end of World War II. The companies were then faced with the problem of rebuilding sadly depleted inventories. During the war years, most of their production had been diverted to commercial alcohols for synthetic rubber programs. This process of rebuilding inventory was completed in 1949. The advent of the Korean war violently accelerated both sales and production as millions, with painful memories of the wartime drought, bought everything in sight, and the distillers pushed production to the limit as a hedge against being diverted again into commercial alcohol production. Alcohols are widely used in industrial processes and explosives, but natural alcohols have been displaced to a considerable extent by synthetics developed by the petrochemical industry.

As perspective was regained on the Korean situation and the hectic buying abated (some big hotels in New York had bought two years' supply) distillers and retailers found themselves overloaded with inventory. The combination of high distributor inventory and the increase in taxation effectively slowed consumption.

Much of that inventory has now been worked off by the Canadian companies, for they have maintained their leadership in the American market. Thus they entertain double hopes of decreased taxes and increased sales this year.

The net profits of these companies were still considerable. In fact, when viewed against the general trend of sharp declines in profits evident in 1952 annual reports, they were good. Hiram Walker earned a net profit of $15,674,160, or $5.43 per share, and Distillers-Seagrams earned $37,283,535, or $4.25 per share.



ON THE CHART of Walker shows the sharp advance from the 1949 low of 23¾, that came with the realization that the 1949 recession was ending, and the company was in an excellent position to expand sales and earnings. The Korean war boom gave the price another upward impulse, and by October of 1951 the price had recorded an all time high of 60. The imposition of increased excise taxes effectively halted the advance, and the stock tumbled out of the 50-60 trading range, in which it had moved for over a year, to a low of 41 last August. The omission of the $1 extra dividend intensified this sharp downtrend.

At 41, with a regular dividend of $3 offering a yield of 7.3 per cent, the stock appeared "cheap" to investors, and as signs of improvement in the sales picture became evident, the price advanced to 44 at year end. Anticipation of favorable tax treatment has brought further buying into the stock and the recent high of 47 is testing the 46-48 supply area evident on the chart. Any increase in buying could lift the price through this area, and technical analysis of the chart indicates an objective of 55 for the advance.

Distillers-Seagrams has traced a similar pattern. From the 1949 low of 14⅝, the price advanced to a high of 34 in 1951. The same factors of taxation that affected Walkers caused the decline to the 1951 low of 21½. This year's advance has carried the price back to a high of 27⅞.

Its chart shows the area of distribution under 30 is now offering considerable resistance to the advance. Should tax developments step up the pace of buying, an extension of the uptrend to 31-32 seems possible from analysis of the market movements.

Both companies are really international companies. Their interests are worldwide, extending from their important subsidiaries in Scotland to the Caribbean and South America besides their plants in Canada and the U.S.

The history of both is part of the history of Canada. The brand name of Seagram first appeared in 1857. Gooderham and Worts were established in 1832 and Hiram Walker in 1858. With the traditions of nearly a century behind them, they seem well prepared for another century of growth.

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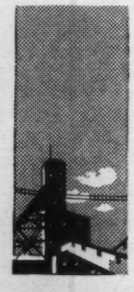

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Gold & Dross

East Malartic

I HAVE *some shares of East Malartic Gold Mines. I bought them at a much higher price when it was reported they had discovered exceptionally wide ore bodies at depth. Now I am wondering if these supposed ore bodies are all that they were first reported to be. Any information that you can furnish me in this regard will be appreciated.—F. W. L., Toronto.*

The ore picture at East Malartic is undoubtedly good. At last report (Feb. 4, 1953) further new ore was blocked out on the 11th level to reinforce the ore body below the 16th level located last year.

Production in the last quarter of 1952 amounted to $656,225 and the mill is currently operating at a 1,300-ton rate on ore grading about $6.

Payment of the 3-cent dividend reflects the good financial position of the company, and the new ore discoveries indicate the mine has a long life ahead of it.

Buying "on the news" is not the best of trading tactics, as you have discovered. However, the company is making money in these difficult times and a recovery in the price seems very possible.

Lake Surprise

GLAD TO *see Gold & Dross back again. I am holding some stock in Lake Surprise Mines Ltd. I would be glad to have your opinion about the future prospects of this company. —G. H. M., Portage La Prairie, Man.*

The prospects of this mine do not appear to be good at the present time. At last report the company was inactive, after doing considerable diamond drilling in 1951 on the Chibougamau and Marmora, Ont., claims. Further work is planned when finances permit.

Peruvian Oils & Minerals

WOULD YOU *be good enough to give a report on Peruvian Oils and Minerals Ltd.? Now offered at $3 per share.—R. W., Brantford, Ont.*

The company is capitalized at 3 million shares. Of these, 1,300,005 shares have been sold, according to the prospectus, at the following prices: 372,000 at 4 cents per share, 528,000 at 15 cents, 400,000 at 25 cents and 5 shares at $1—a total of $194,085.

Petrol Structors Ltd. has an option to purchase 100,000 shares at $2 per share. If the agreement is carried out, a bonus of 50,000 free shares will be given to Petrol Structors, by some shareholders.

Another agreement provides for the sale of 30,000 shares to H. Paton and W. H. Ramsay at a price of 20 cents per share. J. McDonough has been allotted 50,000 shares and R. Gordon has been allotted 20,000 shares for services.

No further options are in evidence as yet, but 1 million shares have been placed in escrow. These will be released at the rate of 110,000 per month.

Assuming all the present options are exercised, 1,500,005 shares will be issued, to realize $400,085.

Expenses to Oct. 31, 1952, totalled $32,657.80. Preliminary administration expense is estimated at $25,000, preliminary engineering services $25,000 and preliminary development $125,000; total $207,657.80.

This would leave less than $200,000 of the initial financing to conduct drilling on the 62,000 acres of the Sechura desert concessions and the 675,000 acres in other concessions. When we consider that the cost of a drilling rig of 10,000 ft. capacity is $350,000 and wells in Peru run to about 8,000 ft. (we are told that costs run about $20 per foot), it is apparent that balance of the financing must be very successful if a full scale drilling program is to be carried out.

Another factor to be considered is that the odds against finding oil in any wildcat is 8 to 1 and of finding a commercial pool of over 1 million barrels, 43 to 1. International Petroleum's operations in South America give evidence of this. In 1951 International drilled 180 wells, of which 63 were failures. Many of these wells were offsets to known producers. Costs of exploration, leasing and dry holes by International for 1951 were set at $5,649,400.

Oil, as we have shown, is a big-money game and the company must raise big money to enter it with any hopes of success.

Massey-Harris

WOULD YOU *give me your opinion on Massey-Harris as an investment, at the present market? — G. M. S., Shaunavon, Sask.*

The recent market price of 9½ is close to the low point of 9 recorded last year after the decline from the 1951 high of 15¼. At this price, the market is reflecting the rather doubtful outlook for farm equipment that now prevails.

The reduction in net profits from the 1951 record of $15,015,803 to $10,868,600 in 1952 and the omission of the extra dividend of 25 cents paid in December, 1951, have also had a depressing effect upon the stock. Thus it does not appear to be too attractive as an investment.

Canadian Celanese

AS A HOLDER *of common stock in Canadian Celanese Ltd. I shall be grateful if you will record the reasons for the less satisfactory showing for the year 1952, as the directors' report is quite uninformative. — J. K. S., Qualicum Beach, B.C.*

The problems of overcapacity in

the textile industry, which apparently are chronic, were the main factor in reducing net profits for Canadian Celanese from the $3.25 per share earned in 1951 to $2.41 in 1952. Another reason was the premium position of the Canadian dollar which, by offering a discount on U.S. goods, stimulated imports of American fabrics.

Leitch

I WOULD *appreciate your opinion as to whether you consider Leitch Gold Mines a good buy at present quotations—G. S. J., Fort William, Ont.*

At the current quotation of 82-85 Leitch would seem to be reasonably priced. This price reflects the doubts as to the stability of the 8 cent dividend rate, which has been in force for several years, invoked by the deficit of $39,122 incurred after payment of 1952 dividends. Unless a very considerable increase in ore reserves develops from the work now being done below the 19th level, the prospects for maintaining or increasing earnings will appear rather dim. Ore reserves are now estimated at 103,882 tons, about two years' supply at current milling rates, the lowest recorded for over 10 years.

On net quick assets, including surplus and investments at market, a base value of 70 cents per share is indicated.

Dominion Magnesium

WOULD YOU *please give me information on Dominion Magnesium? Would it be a good investment at its present price of 15½ for long holding? It seems to me there is a future for magnesium in Canada.—A. L. B., St. Thomas, Ont.*

Dominion Magnesium is definitely making progress. The net profit was increased from 52 cents per share in 1951 to $1.25 in 1952 and working capital from $1,729,484 to $2,537,952.

In recognition of this, the market price of the stock has advanced over 100 per cent from the 1948 low of 6 to its recent high of 16.

Since World War II thrust magnesium into prominence as an aircraft material, much has been accomplished in the way of bringing this light metal into regular commercial use. Many of the problems of fabrication have been solved, and the improvement in production processes have made it competitive in price to aluminum, which is twice as heavy. Magnesium in the U.S. is now priced at 24.5 cents per pound in comparison with 20.5 cents for aluminum.

With its control of the "Pidgeon process" for magnesium, the company would definitely appear to be in the forefront of what will be a growing industry. Expansion from the present 6,000-ton annual capacity will require most of the company's capital for quite some time, as will the repayment of the balance of the outstanding debentures. Thus dividend payments seem rather remote at the present time.

An investment is usually defined as a stock, bond or other instrument upon which a return in the form of dividends or interest is paid. This company hardly achieves this definition yet. Assuming, for the sake of illustration, that a conservative dividend of 50 cents were paid from the $1.25 per share earnings reported, the present price of 15½ would over-value the stock considerably. Experience shows stocks selling in this price range usually pay about $1.25. Since 1951 the price has oscillated between 10 and 16, and for your purposes it seems on the high side of the trading range.

In our opinion, you would be wise to defer purchasing this stock until it approaches the 10-12 level again.

Stanley Brock

I recently inherited some shares of Stanley Brock Ltd. Could you tell me anything about the company and its prospects?—B.A.B., Comox, B.C.

Stanley Brock acts as commission agents for hardware and plumbing supplies in Western Canada and sells laundry and dry cleaning equipment. It also operates, through subsidiaries, two laundry and dry cleaning businesses.

At last report (January, 1952), the company showed a sharp decline in net earnings, which resulted in a decline in dividends on the common shares from 86 to 26 cents, and a deficit of $8,870 for the year.

With farm income generally declining, the outlook for increased earnings seems rather dim, as the current quotation of 4¾ to 5 indicates.

Miscellaneous

I HAVE *a holding of Anglo-Newfoundland Development which I bought at 12½. It is now selling at 8¾. Do you think I should sell at the current price, or hold off until later on?—M. H., Montreal.*

From the price action of the stock, I would be inclined to hold it for a while. A recovery to about 11 is possible.

I have been offered some shares in Pickering Uranium Mines. What is your opinion of this speculation?—D. T. S., Toronto.

The sponsors of this issue state, in no uncertain fashion, they consider it to be an "outright gamble." That is exactly right.

Have you any information on Trojan Mines?—J. E. L., Timmins.

Trojan has been inactive since 1947. Shaft sinking was planned then, for the time when funds became available.

Can you tell me if Empire Drilling Company stock has any value? —B. G. K., Wiarton, Ont.

No value. The company surrendered its leases and must be considered defunct.

Would you continue to hold Hamilton Bridge at 14?—G. E. C., Hamilton.

I would, for the short term, for income only.

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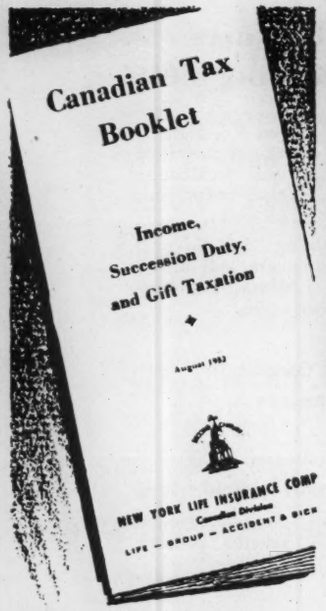

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WILLIAM A. WECKER, Canada's top car-maker.

Who's Who in Business

CANADA'S largest industrial firm broke even its own mammoth production record last year. On New Year's Eve, at the end of the busiest 12 months in the history of General Motors of Canada Limited, a sleek Pontiac rolled off the assembly lines at Oshawa, Ontario. It was the 200,310th vehicle to come from the 59-acre plant during the year.

There is every indication that under the watchful eye of company president William A. Wecker, GM's 12,500 employees will boost the total again in 1953. And a 17½-acre truck plant expected to be in production within a few months is but one of the expansions planned for the near future.

Now Canada's top car-maker, 60-year old William Wecker has made a habit of breaking production records since World War I days when, at 24, he was hired by the Hayes Wheel Company at Chatham, Ontario, as assistant superintendent of the shell division. Within six weeks he was general superintendent and the 300 men in his charge were filling the demands of a contract which had once appeared almost unattainable.

After the war, his establishment of the first plant in Canada to manufacture front and rear axle assemblies got the Hayes Wheel Company off to a flying start in the automobile industry. By 1932 the Pittsburgh-born executive (he became a naturalized Canadian in 1917) was president and general manager of Hayes Wheel and Forgings Limited.

Again in 1939, while he was vice-president of McKinnon Industries at St. Catharines, he not only doubled the working force and met soaring production demands for dozens of vehicles, fuses and other war products, but trimmed costs on some items up to 75 per cent.

It was about this time that his metallurgical knowledge was used by a government-owned factory on the production of armor-piercing shot, with subsequent savings by the Canadian and U.S. governments of millions of dollars.

Quiet-spoken William Wecker, father of two daughters, is early at his desk in the GM plant each day and is usually late to leave. He has a reputation for being very approachable and is a familiar figure in all departments of the huge plant, which he tours occasionally in a Chevrolet.

He is well-known, too, in the city of Oshawa (pop: 41,000) where the firm provides two out of every three jobs. Each day the slim (170 lbs. 5 ft. 11 ins.) company president, usually wearing a dark, double-breasted suit, drives his own carbon-blue Buick to and from work. For special occasions a Cadillac is kept on hand.

Two dates are notable ones for both Wecker and the Canadian subsidiary which he heads: in 1942 he became vice-president and general manager of General Motors of Canada Limited, and three years later—only a few hours after the ban on passenger car production had been lifted—president. In the meantime, almost one quarter of a million vehicles had left Oshawa for the world's fighting fronts.

One of the results of his war work, which included being a member of the Industrial Defence Board, was that in 1946 he became William Wecker, OBE, and it was also during the war that he became a familiar figure in Ottawa. Outside the automobile industry, his directorships include those

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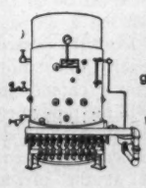

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He is so busy, in fact, that most of his relaxation over cards has taken the form of a fast game of cribbage (at which he's an expert) on train and air trips, rather than the leisurely games of bridge he and his wife enjoy in their square, turn-of-the-century house with neighbor R. S. McLaughlin, chairman of GM's Board.

Lately, however, he has become a fairly regular TV viewer, which enables him to follow the current public and political affairs which interest him. He enjoys the occasional cigar.

Like any successful businessman, GM's boss has a shrewd grasp of matters which may affect the future of his company. Recently, for example, when he addressed the Good Roads Association at a Quebec City convention, his theme was that motor vehicles were 10 years ahead of predictions in efficiency and numbers but highway facilities were a decade behind.

"Every last citizen in Canada should be interested in obtaining better roads", he declared, "because they are learning by bitter experience that inadequate roads are a bad investment paid for by human lives, by property damage, and costly delays".

JOHN WILCOCK

100,000 Shareholders

Telephone stock rings the bell for more Canadian shareholders than any other on the market. When the annual report of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was presented last month, the announcement that shareholders now numbered over 100,000—a record for any Canadian company—was but one of the reasons why Bell has just completed the most successful 12 months in its 73-year-old history.

The waiting list for telephones was reduced to its lowest point since 1945, plant investment value reached the phenomenal figure of $331 per telephone, the dial system was extended for long-distance calls, and the greatly increased volume of business was handled without any increase in the number of employees.

Another record was broken with the largest stock issue ($49 million) ever sold to Canadian investors by a Canadian corporation.

The shareholders have every reason to feel optimistic about the company's prospects for this year, too. A television relay link between Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal is nearing completion, and last month the company's two millionth Canadian subscriber had his telephone installed — double the number of telephones in operation eight years ago.

Home Accidents

Falls take a greater toll of adult life than any other type of home accident, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's statisticians. Falls in the bathtub, however, popularly considered a leading menace to life and limb, actually are responsible for relatively few deaths. This is borne out by a study of the circumstances surrounding fatal accidents in and about the home among the company's adult industrial policyholders.

Nearly half of the fatal falls in the home took place on stairs, but a considerable number occurred when the victims were merely walking about a room, or going from one room to another. In many instances a rug was reported as the cause of the fall, and in others highly polished or wet floors, or objects left carelessly around, were held responsible.

The next most frequent classes of fatal accidents were fires and burns, often the result of the victim dozing off in bed or in an upholstered chair with a lighted cigaret or pipe, or of such practices as pouring gasoline or kerosene on fires to kindle or hasten them.

"Each year accidents in and about the home kill approximately 28,000 people in our country, about 6,000 of them at the main working ages of life," U.S. statisticians report. "In addition, at least 100,000 persons are permanently crippled or disabled annually in home accidents, and some 4 million more are injured severely enough to be kept from their regular activities for one day or longer."

One of the outstanding facts to emerge from the study, the statisticians note, is that a large proportion of the accidental injuries in the home are preventable.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS (abridged)

The volume of transportation service provided by your Company in 1952 was in excess of that of any previous year. The record grain harvest in Western Canada, together with a continued high level of activity in industry and in the development of natural resources, resulted in heavy demands upon your railway facilities.

Notwithstanding a new peak in freight traffic and gross earnings, railway net earnings were equivalent to only 6.3 cents per dollar of gross, the same as in 1951. The average revenue received by your railway for its principal service, the carriage of freight, was 1.30 cents per ton mile and was less than in 1950 and 1951. On the other hand, both labour and material costs were substantially higher.

As a result of the large grain crop and a large carry-over from the previous year, the movement of grain and grain products constituted more than 40% of total freight traffic. Since rates on the greater part of the grain moving within Western Canada are still at a level established in 1899, the brunt of increases in freight rates towards meeting higher railway costs has had to be borne by the remainder of the traffic. Railway wage rates and material prices have doubled since 1939, while the average increase in freight rates in terms of all traffic has been a half only. This disparity, although mitigated to some extent by increased efficiency in transportation, has markedly affected the net earnings of your railway.

During the year, $60 million was spent on improvements and additions to your railway properties, bringing the total expended during the past three years up to $180 million. It is estimated that capital outlays of $475 million will be required during the next five years to replace worn-out facilities and to continue the programme of improvements and additions that are necessary to keep pace with the expanding economy. It is essential that investors should have confidence in the future of your railway. The return of 2½% earned on railway investment in 1952, and the low returns in each of the post-war years, do little to create such confidence.

In order to ensure a sound basis for financing new capital requirements and a reasonable return to shareholders on their investment, the Board of Transport Commissioners has been requested to establish the net investment in your railway enterprise as a rate base and to fix as fair a rate of return of not less than 6½% on such base.

Lower dividends declared by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and a decrease in net earnings from ocean steamship operations, resulting in a decline in Other Income of $6.7 million from the peak of 1951.

The Income and Profit and Loss Accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1952:

HIGHLIGHTS

	1952	1951	Increase or *Decrease*
YEAR'S RESULTS			
Gross Earnings	$ 457,808,969	$ 428,911,639	$28,897,330
Working Expenses	428,878,189	402,098,807	26,779,382
Net Earnings	28,930,780	26,812,832	2,117,948
Ratio Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	93.7%	93.7%	—
Other Income	$ 22,651,775	$ 29,343,635	*$ 6,691,860*
Interest and Rental Charges	12,504,010	12,848,997	*344,987*
Dividends—Preference Stock	3,102,382	3,328,010	*225,628*
—Ordinary Stock	20,664,464	20,100,000	564,464
Balance for Modernization and other Corporate Purposes	15,311,699	19,879,460	*4,567,761*
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,532,182,785	$1,487,838,973	$44,343,812
Other Investments	175,579,208	181,326,551	*5,747,343*
Funded Debt	112,516,000	99,045,000	13,471,000
Reserves	552,004,485	538,407,062	13,597,423
Working Capital	116,925,631	103,859,161	13,066,470
TRAFFIC			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	61,504,788	60,650,472	854,316
Revenue Passengers Carried	9,868,075	10,460,532	*592,457*
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.30c	1.31c	*0.01c*
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.83c	2.82c	0.01c
EMPLOYEES			
Employees, All Services	95,695	92,012	3,683
Total Payrolls	$ 297,894,376	$ 273,963,465	$23,930,911
Average Annual Wage	$ 3,113	$ 2,977	$ 136

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$457.808.969
Working Expenses			428,878,189
Net Earnings			$28.930,780
Other Income			22,651,775
			$ 51,582,555
Fixed Charges			12,504,010
Net Income			$ 39,078,545
Dividends—Preference Stock:			
2% paid August 1, 1952	$ 1,556,832		
2% payable February 2, 1953	1,545,550		
		$ 3,102,382	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:			
3% paid August 1, 1952	$10,313,703		
3% payable February 27, 1953	10,350,761		
		20,664,464	
			23,766.846
Balance Transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 15.311.699

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1951		$252,947,332
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1952	$15,311,699	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing excess over net book value, S.S. Princess Kathleen, and compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	2,225,088	
Excess of considerations received for sales of properties over book values	305,415	
Miscellaneous Net Debit	*333,088*	
		17,509,114
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1952, as per Balance Sheet		$270,456,446

Railway Operations

Increasing for the sixth successive year, railway gross earnings amounted to $457.8 million and exceeded the previous high of 1951 by $28.9 million. Freight earnings, which provided more than four-fifths of gross earnings, were up $25.7 million.

The volume of freight traffic rose by 8% in terms of ton miles, and was greater than in any previous year. There were decreases in the tonnage of many manufactured commodities, and total tonnage would have been below the 1951 level but for the substantial increase in grain handlings.

Passenger earnings increased $1.2 million. While there was a decrease in the number of passengers carried, a higher proportion of long haul traffic resulted in an increase in total revenue passenger miles.

Gross express earnings were up $4.4 million. About $2 million of this increase was due to higher rates. Net revenues, which are carried to railway earnings as compensation for the haulage of express traffic, increased $1.5 million.

Working expenses, at $428.9 million, were up $26.8 million. The cost of changes in working conditions and wage rates for the year amounted to $19 million. This cost included the impact for a full year of the forty-hour week granted to non-operating employees effective June 1951 and provision for the retroactive application to various dates of increases granted to certain operating employees early in 1953.

Maintenance expenses increased $10 million. Expenditures were credited with the balance of $5 million remaining in the Maintenance Fund. Prices of ties, rails and certain other materials increased substantially over 1951.

The track maintenance programme included the laying of 567 miles of new rail, all of which was 100 lbs. or over, and 531 miles of relay rail of various weights; the installation of 2.8 million ties, of which 96% were treated; and the application of ballast to 581 miles of line, including 180 miles of rock ballast. Automatic block signal systems were installed on 135 miles of track.

The equipment repair programme covered complete overhauls of 708 steam locomotives, periodic repair of 107 diesel-electric units, and the general repair of 37,948 freight and 1,088 passenger cars. The utilization of equipment continued at a high level throughout the year.

Transportation expenses were up $11.6 million. Operating efficiency showed a marked improvement. The average freight train load was up from 1,700 to 1,748 tons, with an increase in freight train speed from 16.6 to 17.4 miles per hour, resulting in an increase of 8% in gross ton miles per freight train hour. The improvement, while in part attributable to the greater proportion of long haul and heavier commodities handled, reflects the increasing benefits resulting from the greater use of diesel power, automatic block signalling systems and other technological advances.

Railway tax accruals, at $20.4 million, were up $1 million. There was an increase in income taxes arising mainly from the introduction of the 2% Old Age Security Tax and the new Tax Rental Agreement between the Canadian Government and the Province of Ontario. Taxes on railway income totalled $13 million.

Net earnings from railway operations were $28.9 million compared with $26.8 million for 1951, and $38.0 million for 1950. The ratio of net to gross earnings, at 6.3%, was less than one-half of the average for the previous twenty-five years.

Other Income

Other Income, after income taxes of $5.3 million, amounted to $22.7 million, and was down $6.7 million from 1951.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamships decreased $3.9 million, due chiefly to a decrease in the volume of freight carried by your ocean steamships and lower cargo rates on the North Atlantic.

Net earnings of hotels were up $534,000. Room rates were increased and occupancy was higher.

Net earnings from communication services were little changed. Gross earnings benefited from increases in telegraph rates and leased private wire business, but expenses were adversely affected by higher wage rates.

Dividend income fell $4.6 million as a result of a decrease in dividends declared by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Dividends declared on the stock of that Company were at the rate of $1.65 per share out of earnings of $2.00 per share as compared with dividends of $2.20 per share out of earnings of $3.10 per share in 1951.

Net income from interest, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $690,000. A credit of $900,000 compared with $163,000 last year, was included with respect to Canadian Australasian Line Limited. These credits have offset in part provisions made in prior years in respect of deficits of that Company. The credit in 1952 covers the period July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, and includes an item of $546,000 resulting from closing out the replacement reserve set aside at the time of the loss of the "Niagara" in 1940.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges amounted to $12.5 million, a reduction of $345,000.

The cost of interest and rental charges payable in sterling and United States currency was lower as a result of appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar. Conversion of Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds into Ordinary Capital Stock accounted for a further decrease. Increases arose from the inclusion of interest for a full year on the Convertible Fifteen Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds dated October 1, 1951, and from the issue of Convertible Seventeen Year 4% Collateral Trust Bonds dated December 1, 1952.

Net Income and Dividends

Net income after fixed charges was $39.1 million, a decrease of $4.2 million from 1951 and $8.8 million from 1950. After provision for dividends of 4% on Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for reinvestment amounted to $36.0 million. This was equal to $2.61 per share on 13,801,015 shares of Ordinary Stock outstanding at the year-end, compared with $2.98 on 13,400,000 shares last year. Dividends of $1.50 per share were declared on Ordinary Stock.

Land Accounts

Cash received on land account totalled $8.4 million, while disbursements, including income taxes, were $2.6 million.

Sales of land amounted to $2.9 million, which included 23,945 acres of farm land sold at an average price of $7.40 per acre. Deferred payments on lands and townsites were reduced by $860,000 to $5.8 million.

Receipts from petroleum rents, royalties and reservation fees amounted to $3.6 million, an increase of $1.4 million. More than one-third of the increase resulted from an agreement reached with a major oil company, whereby it agreed to take under lease, at an annual rental of $1.00 per acre, effective January 2, all of the acreage it formerly held in Alberta under reservation at a nominal fee. Oil production, subject to royalties, amounted to 6.3 million barrels, as compared with 3.7 million barrels in 1951. The location of wells at the end of 1952 and 1951 was as follows:

Field	1952	1951
Leduc	122	67
Lloydminster	91	62
Redwater	36	36
Armena — Camrose	30	4
Wizard Lake — Bonnie Glen — Pigeon Lake	20	2
Various other areas	151	108
Total	450	279

In an action brought in Alberta against your Company and Imperial Oil Limited as lessee involving some 160 acres in respect of which petroleum rights are held under a reservation of "all coal, petroleum and valuable stone", the plaintiff Michael Borys claimed ownership of the "natural gas" as not being included under the reservation of "petroleum". Appeals were taken by all parties to the Judicial

Committee of the Privy Council which affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta (Appellate Division) and dismissed the appeals. That Court held that while petroleum and natural gas are different substances, gas in solution in the liquid in the ground but not the so-called free gas in the gas cap, is the property of your Company and its lessee. The Court also held that although the natural gas in the gas cap belonged to the plaintiff, your Company and Imperial Oil Limited are entitled to extract the petroleum, provided they do so in a reasonable manner, even if there is interference with or wastage of gas belonging to the plaintiff. This decision will affect about one-eighth of your petroleum rights.

Another action affecting the title to some of your petroleum rights is one brought by Anton Turta, in 1950, against your Company and Imperial Oil Limited as lessee, claiming title to the petroleum under-lying 160 acres of land in Alberta. The land in question was transferred in 1908 to a predecessor of the plaintiff, reserving "all coal and petroleum". By an error of the Registrar of Titles, a certificate of title was issued omitting this reservation. The error was discovered and corrected in 1943. The plaintiff succeeded at the trial by a judgment dated May 20, 1952. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, was argued in January, 1953, and judgment was reserved.

Balance Sheet

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,918 million, an increase of $57 million.

Property investment increased $44.3 million. The capital expenditure for rolling stock was $48.2 million, of which $29.9 million was for freight train cars, $4.9 million for passenger train cars and $12.1 million for diesel-electric locomotives. Investment in steamships was down $4.1 million following the retirement of the "Empress of Australia" and the "Princess Kathleen".

The Canadian Australasian Line Limited reduced its capitalization and paid your Company $730,000 on surrender of 7,300 shares. Your holdings, which are carried in Miscellaneous Investments, were accordingly reduced to 17,033 shares.

Working capital was $116.9 million, an increase of $13.1 million. Current assets were equal to $2.37 per dollar of current liabilities as compared with $2.28 in 1951.

Finance

Serial equipment obligations amounting to $11.4 million matured and were discharged.

Convertible Seventeen Year 4% Collateral Trust Bonds dated December 1, were issued and sold in the principal amount of $35 million, secured by pledge of $42 million principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. These bonds are callable on or after December 1, 1953, at 103.50% up to and including December 1, 1955; thereafter up to and including December 1, 1967, at percentages reducing by one-half of one per cent each two years; and thereafter at 100%; plus accrued interest in each case. The holders have the right at any time commencing June 1, 1953, and up to and including June 1, 1960, to convert their bonds into Ordinary Capital Stock in the ratio of thirty (30) shares of the par value of $25 each to each $1,000 principal amount of the bonds.

During the year $9.8 million Convertible Twenty Year 3¼% Collateral Trust Bonds and $275,000 Convertible Fifteen Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds were converted into 401,015 shares of Ordinary Capital Stock.

These transactions resulted in a net increase of $13.5 million in funded debt, an increase of $29.7 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral, and an increase of slightly more than $10 million in the amount of Ordinary Capital Stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

Air Lines

Your Air Lines had a net profit of $364,000, as compared with $1,084,000 in 1951 and $203,000 in 1950.

Revenues were higher, although revenue derived from Korean airlift charter flights was less. Expenses increased as a result of higher wage rates and material prices, and included costs incurred for development work and the familiarization of crews with the new types of aircraft which are to go into service in 1953.

The expansion of operations in Canada resulted in an increase of 8% in aircraft miles. To meet demands arising out of the quickening development of natural resources in British Columbia and the Yukon, additional direct services were operated out of Vancouver to Port Hardy, to Whitehorse and to Prince Rupert. The latter route was extended to Terrace, B.C., in order to serve the aluminum development at Kitimat. The Montreal-Val d'Or-Rouyn route was extended to Toronto via Earlton.

Application has been made to the Air Transport Board for a license to operate a scheduled commercial air cargo service from Montreal to Vancouver, via Toronto, The Pas and Edmonton. Plans are being made for an extension of the trans-Pacific services to provide a through route between the Orient, Mexico and South America.

Rates

On January 25, the Board of Transport Commissioners authorized Canadian railways to make a general increase of 17% in freight rates, with certain exceptions, in lieu of a 12% interim increase authorized July 4, 1951. This increase became effective February 11.

An application was made on July 14, and amended September 13, for an immediate general increase of 8% in freight rates pending hearings on the balance of the application which asked the Board to establish as fair for your Company a return of 6½% on the net investment in its railway property, and for a further general increase of 9% in freight rates calculated to provide a return, as nearly as may be, of 5% on such net investment. The immediate increase of 8% was rejected by the Board. Hearings on the other phases of the application began on November 10 and concluded on February 5, 1953. These hearings included a renewal on the request for an immediate increase reduced from 8% to 7% based on actual results for 1952. Judgment was reserved.

To meet the cost of increases in salaries and wages for non-operating employees, the Board, acting on a separate application dated November 28, authorized a general increase of 9% in freight rates, effective January 1, 1953. By the order authorizing this increase, the Board cancelled the expiration date to which the prior increase of 17% was subject.

An increase of approximately 28% in rates on grain and grain products moving within Western Canada for domestic consumption, but not including grain and grain products moving at the so-called Crowsnest Pass rates, or rates, related thereto, was granted by the Board effective November 10.

Rates on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic, which are related to and depend upon the level of rates in the United States, were increased on May 2 as a result of an increase granted United States railroads, and made applicable in Canada by authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners. This increase averaged approximately 6.8%.

As a result of amendments to the Railway Act, which arose from the Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, the Board of Transport Commissioners ordered that transcontinental rates plus one-third be established as maxima in territory defined as "intermediate territory". Reductions in rates to implement the order were made on January 15. The railways were also ordered to reduce, effective May 1, freight rates on certain traffic moving over the "rail links" between Eastern and Western Canada so as to subsidize shippers to the extent of $7 million per year, the full subsidy allowed under the statute passed in 1951. The difference between normal and reduced rates on this traffic is being paid to the railways by the Government of Canada.

Railway mail rates were increased 17% effective March 1, in lieu of an increase of 12% effective August 1, 1951. Percentage-wise these increases were equal to the general increases authorized for freight rates.

Rates on international telegraph traffic, between Canada and the United States, were increased by approximately 18% on November 1.

Increases were made in certain passenger train fares, trans-continental competitive commodity rates, Ontario-Quebec "pick-up and delivery" competitive rates, and in certain express rates. Three important agreed charge contracts became effective covering petroleum products, lubricating oils and greases.

In December, as part of its programme for the equalization of freight rates, the Board of Transport Commissioners ordered the railways to publish and file tariffs to give effect, as from January 1, 1954, to an equalized uniform scale of mileage class rates. The Board at the same time announced its intention of holding regional hearings at which certain legal questions could be argued, and at which those interested might show cause why the proposed class rate scale should not be allowed to come into effect on the date mentioned.

Services

New motive power delivered during the year consisted of 60 diesel-electric units, bringing the number of such units in service at the end of the year to a total of 292.

The change-over to diesel power for freight and passenger services on the mountain territory between Calgary and Revelstoke was completed.

Diesel locomotives are being employed in territories selected with a view to obtaining the greatest advantage from the capital expended. The policy has been to provide sufficient units to handle the peak volume of traffic in each of the selected territories. Servicing and repair facilities are being planned so that, whenever traffic is below peak volume, diesel power can be operated in substitution for steam locomotives on adjacent territories. In

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1952

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$1,100,587,702	
Improvements on Leased Property	126,867,977	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	135,092,295	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	62,922,995	
Hotel, Communications and Miscellaneous Properties	106,711,816	
		$1,532,182,785
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 72,631,987	
Miscellaneous Investments	45,202,285	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	7,862,061	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,077,404	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	5,823,589	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	8,266,002	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	21,527,340	
		175,579,208
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 57,256,249	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	19,013,712	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	21,307,874	
Government of Canada Securities	54,960,200	
Cash	49,826,104	
		202,364,139
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 542,448	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,574,700	
Other Unadjusted Debits	3,262,380	
		7,379,528
		$1,917,505,660

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$345,025,375	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 482,282,296
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$390,273,997	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds	97,716,300	
		292,557,697
Funded Debt		112,516,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 19,883,903	
Audited Vouchers	11,683,082	
Net Traffic Balances	2,349,609	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	10,387,364	
Accrued Fixed Charges	845,355	
Unmatured Dividends Declared	11,896,312	
Other Current Liabilities	28,392,883	
		85,438,508
Deferred Liabilities		3,922,694
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Depreciation Reserves	$533,051,345	
Investment Reserves	1,645,781	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	3,838,682	
		555,843,167
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		37,263,157
Land Surplus		77,225,695
Profit and Loss Balance		270,456,446
		$1,917,505,660

To the shareholders, Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1952, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1952, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1952, and the result of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 6, 1953

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. Chartered Accountants

this way, the high level of utilization necessary for maximum economies can be maintained.

Ordinary Capital Stock

By Order-in-Council P.C. 252 approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on February 4, 1930, the issue of additional Ordinary Capital Stock to the extent of $165 million was approved thereby increasing to $500 million the amount of Ordinary Capital Stock which your Company is authorized to issue. The shareholders have heretofore authorized the issue of $115 million of the additional amount of Ordinary Capital Stock, leaving a balance still to be authorized of $50 million.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreements securing the issues of Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, your Company has issued or is holding reserved against the conversion rights conferred on the holders of the bonds, an amount of $68 million of Ordinary Capital Stock, leaving only $47 million which your Directors are authorized to issue for further financing when required.

Your Directors are, therefore, of the opinion that it is advisable that in addition, authority be given them to issue the said balance of Ordinary Capital Stock amounting to $50 million. You will accordingly be asked at the forthcoming meeting, to authorize the issue thereof in such amounts, on such terms and at such times as the Directors shall from time to time decide.

Patrons, Officers and Employees

Appreciation is recorded of the support of the many shippers and the travelling public who use your services. Their continued patronage is a tribute to the 95,000 men and women who make up the Canadian Pacific organization. For the loyal co-operation of officers and employees in your service, your Directors desire to express sincere thanks.

For the Directors,
W. A. MATHER,
Montreal, March 9, 1953. President.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

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SHOE STORES LIMITED

56th Consecutive Common Dividend

A dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on all issued common shares of the Company has been declared payable June 1 next, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business April 30, 1953.

Preference Dividend No. 1

A dividend of two and three-quarters per cent (2¾%) for the period December 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953 on all issued preference shares of the Company has been declared payable June 1 next, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business April 30, 1953.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. & Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ont., March 20, 1953.

Serving West Coast Settlements

SEVEN years ago, before their navigation and seamanship could get rusty, a group of war veterans bought a decommissioned RCN Fairmile, picked an area on the BC coast where regular transportation was skimpy, and founded Gulf Lines Ltd.

Their rapid decision to go into business in the spring of 1946, to buy a vessel from the War Assets Corporation instead of waiting to build, which would have taken even longer than converting the Fairmile, gave them a clean run at postwar business in the region where they scheduled calls.

The line now extends from Vancouver to the pulp and paper town of Powell River, on up to Stewart on Bute Inlet, and to 18 other points on the coast or on islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

While many of these points are served only by Gulf Lines, the extent of west coast development can be seen in the fact that Canadian Pacific Steamships, Canadian National Steamships and Queen Charlotte Airlines also serve Powell River. There's enough business in that booming town to give everybody a fair shake.

Today Gulf Lines, whose craft have logged up to 350,000 miles apiece since *MV Gulf Wing* first put out of Vancouver on May 15, 1946, is one of the most successful postwar transport enterprises in the country.

It is a vital link between Vancouver and the fishing, logging and mining communities which dot the coast, with homesteads and vacation spots on the Gulf Islands. Often the service is the only communication for passengers, mail, freight and food supplies, for a small settlement.

Residents of these places know Gulf Lines skippers by their first names, and their arrival is an event in the life of the community. A transport service calling at places like Lund, Savary Island, Squirrel Cove, Bliss Landing and Redonda Bay, is a link with the world, something to give isolated coast dwellers the knowledge they are not cut off from the outside.

Mariners like Capt. Darby Mills, an ex-merchant marine captain who skippers the *Gulf Ranger*, and Capt. Hubert Cadieux, former Royal Navy submarine officer, now master of the *Gulf Wing*, and their men, come to be figures in the communities they serve as much as the doctor and the postmaster and the Mounted Policeman.

The line's feature service is a 5½ hour express run from Vancouver to Powell River, carrying perishables. The ship leaves Vancouver five nights a week with fresh vegetables and dairy produce for sale in Powell River next morning.

Business is seasonal. In the spring come the loggers, spending their last dollar to get back to work, and in the fall heading back to town for the big spree. They're an important chunk of business. In a year when they're on strike, or the forest fire hazard closes down the camps, they may be back and forth twice.

Logging machinery, chains, vehicles and camp supplies move steadily out of Vancouver to the logging operations through the summer. But freight is doubly important to the line in winter, when rougher weather and the drop in holiday traffic cut the passenger list. The vacationists are important summer business, heading for camps and island homes in the Gulf Islands.

Budge Jukes, an RCN Lieutenant Commander and now president of the company, planned Gulf Lines on his way home from the war with Ted LePage, an RN man who had been at sea since he was 11. They visualized a postwar project for themselves with a potential future, combining the use of their wartime seagoing experience and the types of ships with which they were familiar and which were being sold cheaply by War Assets Corporation.

Seeing the need for daily ship service among the fishing, logging and farming communities of the tortuous BC coast, they picked Powell River, the expanding pulp and paper centre, as the principal point likely to produce business for and benefit from a daily service to Vancouver.

JUKES' COUSIN John, now vice-president, joined them, and the company began by buying and converting a 112-foot, 100 ton Fairmile. Changed from gas to diesel and redesigned inside, she became *MV Gulf Wing*, capable of handling 100 passengers and about 20 tons of freight.

A sister ship joined her, renamed *Gulf Ranger*. Because her conversion was done by a different concern she would be taken now for a different type of vessel from *Gulf Wing*, but her capacity is the same.

A third craft, *Gulf Mariner*, was an RCN Bangor class minesweeper of 700 tons. Jukes bought her in Halifax and she set a record for the trip through the Panama to Vancouver.

After the burning of the *Noronic* in Toronto in 1949, *Gulf Mariner*, licensed to carry 400 passengers, had to be tied up when safety regulations for Canadian ships were drastically changed. She is leased now to towing companies as a tug and freighter.

The company has grown from 15 employees, mostly ex-servicemen and five of whom are still with the show, to a complement of 35, afloat and ashore.

The original 15 included four RCN officers and one RCAF officer, and the remainder OR's. Like most servicemen at the war's end, they couldn't turn in their uniforms quickly enough and get out of sight of those hammocks and the chief petty officers. But the companionship of the sea, or the chance to go to work in civilian life without learning a fresh trade, or whatever it is that calls mariners back to the sea, brought them back.

ROBERT FRANCIS.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1953, payable May 25, 1953, to shareholders of record, April 15, 1953.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 25, 1953.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 265

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1953 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1953. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager.
Toronto, 6th March 1953.

Women

"KITCHEN FUGUE": Glamour in evening separates of Irish crash linen tea towelling, by Sybil Connolly of Dublin. Exclusive, Morgan's, about $75.

Conversation Pieces:

"DESIRED HAVEN", prophetic title of Nova Scotian Evelyn Richardson's novel, bringing her the desired Ryerson Fiction Award and $1,000; she is the second woman to win this prize . . . Canada to become the home of Mary Therese Forde, daughter of Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde, High Commissioner for Australia, following her April 11 marriage to Dr. William Robert Thompson of Ottawa . . . "Courtesy Unlimited", a project launched by the Women's Advertising Club of Ottawa to encourage the habit of courtesy by people who deal with the public . . . Mrs. W. P. Fillmore, President of the Winnipeg Local Council of Women, to represent the National Council at the Coronation . . . June wedding of Jill Foster, daughter of Hon. George B. Foster, QC, of Westmount, Que., to Robert Leinster Henry of Hudson, Que. . . . new wallpaper adhesive that turns even a rank amateur into a professional paper hanger . . . Mrs. Walter Schlosser of Edmonton, new Provincial Commissioner for Girl Guides in Alberta . . . **CONVERSATION PIECES:** 9,000 educators back at the business of teaching, after attending the 93rd annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto . . . the "Big Leap" of the Actors' Company, winner of last year's Dominion Drama Festival, to the stage of the professional Royal Alex, starting on, of all days, April 13, with a play about Niagara Falls and a barrel, written by Torontonian Leo Orenstein . . . Mrs. G. F. London, re-elected Regent of Saint John (NB) Municipal IODE Chapter . . . Calvert's 13 regional trophies for the Dominion Drama Festival to be made by sculptresses Frances Loring and Florence Wyle of Toronto and Sylvia Daoust of Montreal, with the 30-inch figure of the finals award to come from the hands of Miss Wyle . . . Mrs. F. E. McKeown, new President of the Regina Women's Musical Club . . . **CONVERSATION PIECES:** Tom Costain, at Smith's Literary Luncheon in Toronto, making amusing comparison between writing a novel and getting in a rut, with story of a country road signpost that said, "Choose your rut carefully, you'll be in it for 20 miles" . . . wedding of Rosemary Baker of Vancouver to Wilder Ripley of Calgary . . . press gals in the Job Registry business, with newspaperwoman Doris Milligan as voluntary registrar for the Vancouver Women's Press Club, to assist organizations seeking trained writers . . . Donna Wall, daughter of Ottawa Alderman R. R. Wall, elected a member of Queen's Tri-color Society, highest extra-curricular award at the university . . . lucky April birthdayers, with the diamond as their birthstone . . . the three Canadian women chosen to play at the Stratford, Ont., Shakespeare Festival this summer, Amelia Hall of the Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa, Eleanor Stuart of Montreal and Betty Leighton, a favorite with Ottawa audiences and on radio . . statistical streetcar sign: "Street space occupied in downtown Toronto by one passenger in an automobile, 67.5 square feet; in a streetcar, 5.9 square feet" . . . married by her grandfather, Very Rev. George C. Pidgeon, Inthia Leslie Pidgeon, of Oak Bay, BC, to Samuel J. Dolin, of Toronto.

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 9

Prodigy's Progress

CANADIAN-BORN pianist Ellen Ballon was only five and a half when the Mayor of Montreal lifted her to the piano stool on the Windsor Hall stage in Montreal and, with understandable indulgence, wished her well with her concert. The gesture could be called prophetic, for all her life the volatile Ballon has aroused masculine gallantry. The four foot, eleven inch dynamo with the purity of line of a Tanagra statuette, unerringly calls forth the protective instinct.

Probably the need for protection is illusionary, for if her body is small, her personality is remarkable—a mixture of artistic integrity, independence, spontaneous humor and the enthusiasm of a child. And Ellen Ballon shines with the soft glitter of onyx, an impression intensified by her black hair and restless dark eyes.

Even her parents, Charlotte and Samuel Ballon of Montreal, who produced seven far-above-average children, must have been greatly astonished by Ellen at times. At three she had the rare gift of perfect pitch, and at five she astounded relatives and critics by performing Bach's Italian Concerto with authority and entirely by ear. Entering the McGill Conservatorium of Music at six (on the Director's Piano Scholarship, won in open competition), she passed the examinations of the associated boards of the Royal College of Music. The irresistible Ballon was on her way.

Many a brilliant child has lost the spark in later years. Ellen was fortunate in belonging to a family where brilliance was not the sole prerogative of its tiniest member. The Ballon Trio came into being when all three of its members were under eight. Ellen played the piano; her sister, now Mrs. B. L. Hyams, the 'cello; and her brother Harry, the violin. "We were probably terrible," says Ellen today, "but we were much in demand by the family. When I was away, my brother, Isadore, took my place at the piano." Harry today is chief surgeon at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal. Ellen admits that in the Trio she always wanted to be the soloist.

AT SIX she went to New York. Among her teachers were Rafael Joseffy, Ruben Goldmark, Josef Hofmann (she was his only pupil), Alberto Jonas. The sight of a black-haired moppet trailing a teddy bear by one ear soon became familiar to the pianoforte's great. The immediate problem was how she was to manipulate a complicated instrument not intended for a child's legs. Steinway's proved equal to the task. They provided wooden pedals over the regular pedals. In their New York house, Ellen's discarded wooden pedals stand among their trophies.

But Steinway's could do nothing about hands so small that even today they can stretch only an octave. Looking at her hands, whose tapered fingers and wafer-thin palms give no suggestion of their power, Ellen Ballon said the other day, "I use my head to make up for the handicap of my hands. I improvise." She has the smallest hands of any celebrated concert pianist in the world.

Rapid Grip and Batten

ELLEN BALLON: Integrity, humor and enthusiasm.

Fame came when Ellen Ballon was still a child. She cannot remember when she went through the perilous transition from child prodigy to mature artist. She remembers playing at one of the Metropolitan Opera's Sunday night concerts in New York, when she was no longer a child. She was to play the difficult Greig Concerto but found no time for rehearsal. She mounted the stage nervously—to this day she always regards each concert as her first. She need not have worried. So good was her performance that critics cited her as an example of an artist who perfected her performance with painstaking rehearsals. And she received an accolade denied to all but a few musicians, however great. One of the hard-boiled ushers turned to a mate and said, "The kid can sure play!"

Ellen Ballon believes the artist should be a rounded personality capable of responding to stimuli outside the narrow channel of specialization. She attaches stickers of brightly-colored birds to her letters. And she loves chocolate sauce, and birthday parties for children, enlivened by the tinkle of music-boxes. She says she began her world-famous collection of miniatures with glass penguins because "they reminded me so of my friends."

The collecting habit struck her about ten years ago when a broken ankle gave her leisure for one of the few times in her life. Among her favorite miniatures are her Dresden china eighteenth century musicians, particularly the violinist with a bow that moves. This Ballon is oddly different from the Ballon dramatically wrapped in an orange full-length cape by Valentina who might have stepped from the pages of *Vogue*, or from the artist who says, "In work I always refuse to be satisfied with second best."

But there is something of the child, too, in her enjoyment of an incident which took place in London several years ago. Ellen was on a concert tour when her old friend, Lord Beaverbrook, suggested that she should be presented with other Canadians at court. Ellen, with no tiara or limousine, raised objections. These carried no weight with a born organizer like "The Beaver". Lady Beaverbrook loaned her tiara, and Lord Beaverbrook his Daimler. As the car queued up before Buckingham Palace, the crowd at the gate asked the guard who that was.

"Lady Beaverbrook," said the guard, in his knowledge of the aristocracy's cars. As one of the Beaverbrook papers was then conducting a campaign extremely popular with the working class, a cheer went up and Ellen, with all the self-possession of a concert artist, accepted the ovation in Lady Beaverbrook's name.

IN SPITE of her solid worldwide fame, last February in Montreal she faced the most difficult task of her career. Few who saw her on the stage, an exquisite little figure swathed in white Italian silk with a Bellini blue band extending diagonally from shoulder to hem, could guess that this was an ordeal.

She played, and played magnificently. Only afterwards did she admit to a few close friends how much she prayed for success that night. For this was her memorial to her beloved brother, Isadore, a noted lawyer and a Queen's Councillor, who died last year of cancer. This was her personal tribute to him; for every cent went to The Cancer Research Society.

HARRIET HILL

Fashion

THERE IS a touch of Irish impudence about a red flannel skirt and huge black Connèmara peasant shawl invading the world of *haute couture*. This happened in the Spring collection shown in Montreal by Sybil Connolly of Dublin. It was her first North American showing and was a big personal success for the dark-haired, slim and attractive designer. She also had a costume she called "Kitchen Fugue", evening separates made from Irish crash linen tea towelling.

Miss Connolly has stepped in three years from coat and suit designing into the competitive field of "Collections". Last year, at a Dublin showing, she had become so well-known that 47 U.S. buyers converged on her salon and bought the entire collection then on display. Now Morgan's is introducing her to Canada.

Her clothes are not startling. She does not believe in exaggeration. She says well-dressed Irish women like simple clothes, well cut, well defined and made of handsome fabrics. But she does believe in the unusual, and one of England's debutantes will be presented to the Queen this summer in handkerchief linen—45 yards in a pleated billowing evening gown.

Other news from Montreal includes a note from Jane Harris listing, in her Jane Harris Mayfair, London, collection, the variety of jerseys now available: tweed jersey, mat finish silk jersey, featherweight lace jersey, featherweight jersey woven with shiny straw, linen jersey, striped linen jersey, herringbone jersey, as well as the traditional wool jersey. Jersey has certainly travelled a long way from the old jumper days.

And speaking of materials . . . Gerhard Kennedy of Winnipeg is showing summer twosomes that transform the old faded denim into practically evening elegance. And there are plenty of "polished" cottons with their handsome glossy finish, and the new straw-like material called by many houses "Madagascar Straw".

• •

We're Going Strong!

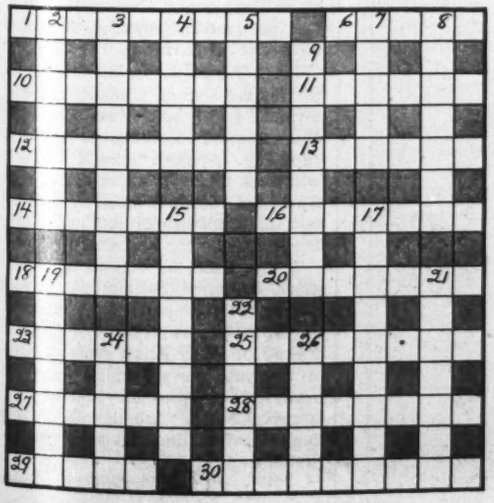
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. This Mohammedan sounds like a 3. (9)
6. Whets the muscles? (5)
10. Colored woman of "Gone with the wind"? (8)
11. The tongue of a crab I put in a pickle. (6)
12. An eye or a tooth may give them satisfaction. (8)
13. The five-day week has given Father Time more use for it, no doubt. (6)
14. It takes a lick in a perfunctory manner. (7)
16. 29 has this of war at heart. (7)
18. Dance music fans are loth to do this to radios if there is. (7)
20. They're adept at taking the ladies in. (7)
23. Does one en 6 about this mollusc? (6)
25. Attacks with batteries? (8)
27. One's in need of a little science to make these edible. (6)
28. Where the sardines come from? (8)
29. The muscle of the Head Cheese in Britain? (5)
30. A charming person does, perhaps, on the way in. (9)

DOWN

2. CNU is! (7)
3. The sky might have fallen had Atlas not been one. (6, 3)
4. Vassal city. (5)
5. Subject of James Joyce's pen-portrait of a young man. (6)
7 and 8. Joe and Rocky, evidently needing a 3 to give them a lift. (12)
9. Forbid females to wail for spirits? (8)
15. Lady Macbeth was never so damned clean. (8)
17. Shows growth when love is first returned. (9)
19. A heavy, heavey guy, though there's little more than an ounce to him. (7)
21. But these birds are not caught sneaking the cheese. (7)
22. His strength went to his head! (6)
24. Shows a tendency for unusual wines? (5)
26. Heartless surrender. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Hand to mouth
7. Cur
10. Domestic
11. Escape
12. Student
13. Ulsters
15. Brides
16. Overhead
18. Improper
21. Change
23. Mittens
25. Pretend
27. Gigolo
28. Diabetic
29. Fop
30. Hairdresser

2, 6. A bolt from the blue
3. Dreaded
4. Outings
5. Once
6. See 2
8. Upper
9. Scotch
14. Tours
17. Argentine
19. Ration
20. Pandora
21. Corsair
22. Antlers
24. Inigo
26. Odor

(258)

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Food

PASSION FRUIT had always seemed exotic and mysterious, until recently, in Jamaica, it was served to us. It tastes much like mild vanilla ice-cream and appears on the menus as *sour-sop*. The round tropic moon shines down through the gently moving fronds of the palm trees, just as the travel-folders say; but the passion fruit is called sour-sop!

Apparently it does not travel well for export. And many other fruits and vegetables used as daily fare in Jamaica are unknown here. We do get guava jelly, mango chutney (they are now canning mangoes), and Picka Peppa sauce. All are of gourmet interest. But in Canada we never see yampies, a small, delicate, white-fleshed tuber tasting faintly of chestnuts; nor paw-paw, much esteemed on the Island. It is not to be compared in flavor with our own ripe muskmelon, which it resembles in color and texture. We do not get Blue Mountain coffee, which must surely be the best coffee in the world.

Nor do we, as yet, get the wonderful new fruit, the ortanique — a cross between orange and tangerine, but much bigger than our tangerines, with meatier pulp. Its skin slips off as easily as does that of the small ones. Cases were recently sent to Canada to test travelling ability; so we may soon have it on our stands.

Our chief gourmet find in Jamaica was Picka Peppa sauce (now becoming available in Canada). We visited the small plant at Shooter's Hill, in the centre of the Island. One bottle has bright red contents and is labelled HOT. The plant manager warned that northern tastes, unused to really pungent meat sauces, might find it a little unusual. The dark contents of the other bottle smelled marvellous, like the best chili sauce with something added, aromatic, tempting. Driving back, I dipped the tip of my finger into the bottle and tasted it. Once I was stung by a bee, and this experience was just as startling.

I am respectful with the mild sauce and handle the bottle marked HOT with gloves. I am using the sauces a drop at a time in curries, gravies, in spaghetti sauces and in such soups as mulligatawny. They have marvellous bouquet and make an incredible difference to flavor.

Picka Peppa sauce, on the market for some 30 years, is made, the label says, of fruits, spices, sugar, vinegar and capsicum. Local usage labels the capsicum "Spanish Bonnet Pepper", and I am told that a special extra hot Christmas punch is made by spearing one small Spanish Bonnet and whisking it through the unsuspecting liquid.

I have used, for serious husbandly colds, cotton-batten impregnated with orange-colored powdered capsicum. In the next dark crisis, I shall dilute a drop of Picka Peppa sauce and rub it well into the suffering chest. The results, both from the heat and the appetite-rousing aroma, should be highly invigorating and practically instantaneous.

FRANCES SHELLEY WEES

Lighter Side

Thoreau, Here I Come

THERE are one or two minor points I would like very much to take up with the Department of National Revenue, and this seems as good a time as any. For instance, tax forms, and why there is never one any closer than the waterfront at the time you happen to need it most.

In the earlier days of civilization, the tax-collector called personally and picked up his quota. This probably involved a high mortality incidence among tax-collectors, but at least it placed the task of organization and scurrying around on the shoulders of the Government, where it belonged.

With the invention of movable type and, a few centuries later, the franking system, the Government discovered it could simply send out notices to the tax-payer. This was, of course, an improvement. Tax-payers who resented the government might tear up the notice, but even this was less anti-social than tearing up the tax-collector.

Unfortunately, there has been no further advance. You might think that the Government, with its splendid facilities for franking and printing, would send out suitable tax-forms with its notices, along with blank cheques, self-addressed envelopes and a thoughtful Thank You. Any well-run charitable organization does *that* much, but not the Department of National Revenue. Possibly it doesn't like to be grouped with charitable organizations.

At one time it was possible to get tax forms from our nearest post-office. To be sure, the tax forms were rarely the ones I happened to need, but at least the presence of any tax-forms indicated that the Department was willing to meet the public part way. After a while, the Postmaster started stocking greeting-cards, electrical equipment and bone china, and stopped stocking tax forms altogether. I sometimes tried other post-offices but the formula was always the same —tax forms yesterday, tax forms tomorrow, but never tax forms today. Now if I need a tax form I have to go all the way down to the waterfront to collect it.

In large metropolitan centres, the Department of National Revenue always locates its main office at a point as inaccessible as possible to the tax-payer, no doubt on the principle that the extra journey and trouble will make him all the more aware of his special democratic privileges and responsibilities. Probably the only reason they don't locate the office at the end of a spur-line in a remote suburban development is that the idea hasn't occurred to them, and maybe I shouldn't have mentioned it.

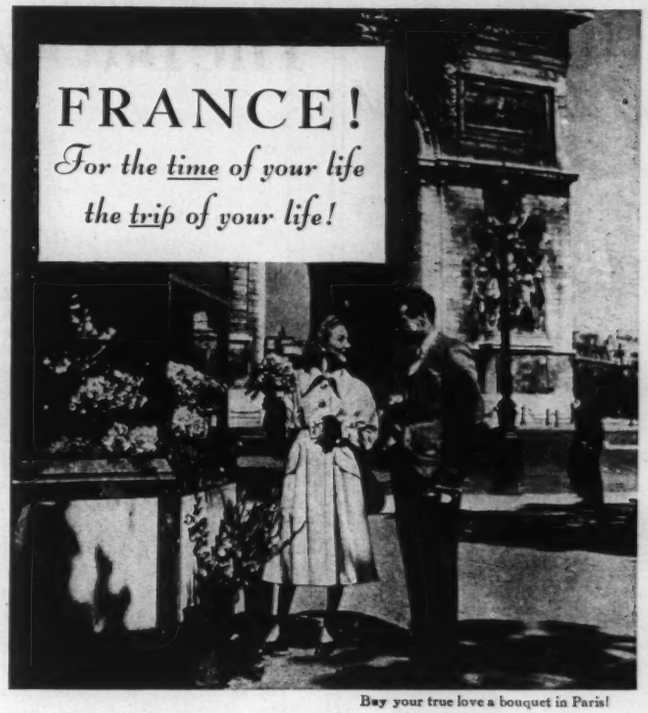
I have tried to avoid tax-offices since one of my friends told me about going down to the City Hall to pay her municipal taxes, getting shunted into one of the upper corridors, and coming out vaccinated. My method is to borrow a form from some other member of the household who has taken the trouble to go all the way down to the waterfront to get it. This usually leads to trouble, as what doesn't in this business?

I have other differences with the Department of National Revenue, for the relationship between us is an odd one, highly emotional on my part and icy and peremptory on the side of the Department. For instance, when I make a mistake in the final casting-up of accounts I send the Department long explicit messages, filled with friendly sentiment and earnest promises to do better. When the Department makes an error — *e.g.* when it writes accusing me of neglect to file the last three quarterly payments—I write back hotly, enclosing receipts and demanding apologies and reinstatement as an honest citizen. All I ever get in either case is a white or buff-colored form. On the whole, I think I come off better than the Department. For, as every student of dynamic psychology knows, repressed feelings play hell with the emotional pattern. Doesn't the Department realize that in sending out these chilly little forms in place of honest resentment or retraction, it is repressing natural instinct, and will eventually have to pay the penalty, deductible at source?

I hope the Government won't take these criticisms amiss. We taxpayers are a cheerful lot on the whole. We are just as much interested in our own defence as is the Government, and rarely raise objections even when our defence takes the form of coffee-tables, trilights and nylon taffeta drapes. What most of us dislike is the leg work involved in getting our taxes paid.

Meanwhile, it is the middle of the month and I still haven't acquired the tax-form which should have been well on its way a fortnight ago. If the Government wants to make something of this it had better move quickly. I'm looking around for some local Walden Pond where I can hole in, if necessary, and defy the Department of Internal Revenue indefinitely.

MARY LOWREY ROSS



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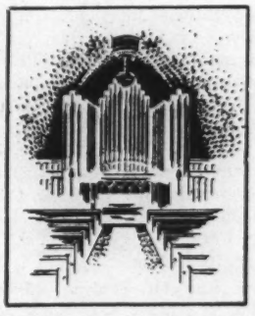

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The Backward Glance

65 Years Ago This Week in Saturday Night

JOURNALISM was a precarious profession in the 1880's. SATURDAY NIGHT's founder, Edmund Sheppard, had been fined $500 in 1887 for accusing a Montreal regiment of cowardice during the Northwest Rebellion, and in the issue of April 14, 1888 we read that Manager Creighton of the Toronto *Empire* had been arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Premier Mercier of Quebec. SATURDAY NIGHT used this occasion to bring to the attention of its readers the injustices of the Dominion libel law.

The death of a man named Jacob Sharp of New York was noted; apparently Sharp bribed a score of aldermen in that city to acquire for himself the franchise of the Broadway horse-car line. For this he had been tried and sentenced to Sing Sing, but his untimely death intervened. Though Sharp got the horse-cars on to Broadway, what we'd like to know is who got them removed later on?

A large illustration on the first page showed a very seductive young woman wearing either a loose-fitting shroud or the living-room drapes as she lies at ease on a couch. Beside the couch sits a sandal and toga-clad young Roman looking a little like Hollywood's Farley Granger. It is hard to tell from the illustration whether he is making a pitch for higher education or contemplating pitching a little woo. The title under the picture is "The Inattentive Scholar", without pointing out which is the teacher and which the pupil. Our bet is that the Roman Romeo learned more from the girl than she ever learned from him.

The Rev. Dr. Pridges, a bemused parson in Athens, Georgia, preached his own funeral oration over his grave before an equally bemused audience of 1,000 people. SATURDAY NIGHT enlarged this bit of daft drama to a discourse on funeral orations in general, and said, "There are too many compliments wasted over the graves of dead rascals. The world has no more right to heap undeserved honors on the graves of the dead than it has to condone the vices and villainies of the living." Which takes care of that.

Under Society we read that a taste for amateur theatricals was being rapidly developed in Toronto. The budding thespians mentioned by name were, "Miss Lee, Miss Mabel Lee, Miss Taylor, Miss Leila Taylor and Mr. Maurice Taylor." The Lees and Taylors were probably rehearsing for *The Family Reunion* by T. S. Eliot, although they had a fifty-year wait before it was produced.

Mrs. John Cawthra's At Home was held in her Beverley St. residence, where 200 guests moved quietly and genteely among her priceless china, works of art and tastefully decorated chambers. Today, Beverley Street is part of a downtown Toronto slum, and the name, to us, will always be associated with crudely-lettered signs on the sides of junk-dealers' wagons. Mrs. Vernon, who was then occupying Ontario's Government House, was holding rehearsals for her Minuet. The "executants" and "executantes" were advised to take a peek at the opera *Erminie*, then playing at the Opera House, to learn the difference between a minuet and a gavotte. Mr. John Haye, who was one of the local blades of the day, purchased all the box seats for one performance of the opera to accommodate his large theatre party. Even at 1888 prices, the cost of such a gesture was considerable, and brother, that ain't—no, we'll spare you the pun.

CHAPTER ONE of a racy little SATURDAY NIGHT serial called "Sally Nettlefold's Lovers" opened in this issue. A three-column illustration bears the caption, "Amos sprang forward and caught her in his arms, kissing her lovely surprised face rapturously." This probably sent a whole generation of servant girls into a tizzy and set the matrons' bosoms to heaving like the Bay of Biscay. The accompanying picture, however, only shows Amos (who looks all of seventy-five, and this before male hormones were dreamed of) making the initial grab at our Little Nell, and not kissing her at all. She seems to have placed her bustle in the way, and Amos has probably reconsidered dalliance with a dame hiding behind the thorny name of Nettlefold.

An advertisement on page 5 puzzles us no end. It says, "Where The Cat Jumps", and under this eye-catching slogan is the name Sprigings, and nothing else. Was Sprigings a pet shop, cat-food emporium or a nineteenth century jive joint? R. Walker & Sons advertised ladies' cheviot tweed ulsters at $6.00, silk and beaded wraps at $7.00, and children's tweed overcoats at $3.00, with a five per cent discount for cash. Mantles were the rage that year, and several advertisers drew attention to their spring stocks. The young men about town could buy such famous English hats as Heath's, Christy's, Woodrow's, and Carrington's, or American Dunlaps, for $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 apiece.

Miss Harrita L. Cheney, voice teacher, advertised for pupils and made it known that she had been a soloist in Henry Ward Beecher's own church. A book called *The Widower Jones* could be had in a paper cover for 30c or bound in cloth for 60c, while a trip to the Cyclorama was rewarded with a battlefield view of The Battle Of Sedan at a quarter admission. The Remington standard typewriter advertisement stated that 40,000 such machines were in current operation—and probably still are in some newspaper offices. Dentists in 1888 had no professional shibboleths about advertising themselves, and C. H. Riggs, a dentist in downtown Toronto, advertised false plates (not yet called dentures) at $8.00 a plate, which is cheaper than some steaks to chew with them today. Jake's Restaurant, situated on the spot now occupied by the skyscraping Canada Permanent Trust Bldg., made a specialty of "Jake's Virginia Fry", put up in boxes with crackers and pickles, and also boasted a private entrance for ladies.

In Wichita, Kansas, a bride found herself left at the altar by a non-appearing groom. The minister was ready and the wedding feast was spread. The bride stamped her foot and said, "I'll wait just ten more minutes and then I'm open to proposals." The ten minutes passed, and a little fellow wearing a paper collar and trousers with frayed cuffs "stepped up, proposed, was accepted, married, and partook of the banquet." This was a good pick-up on the rebound, but the poor guy certainly got his free lunch the hard way.

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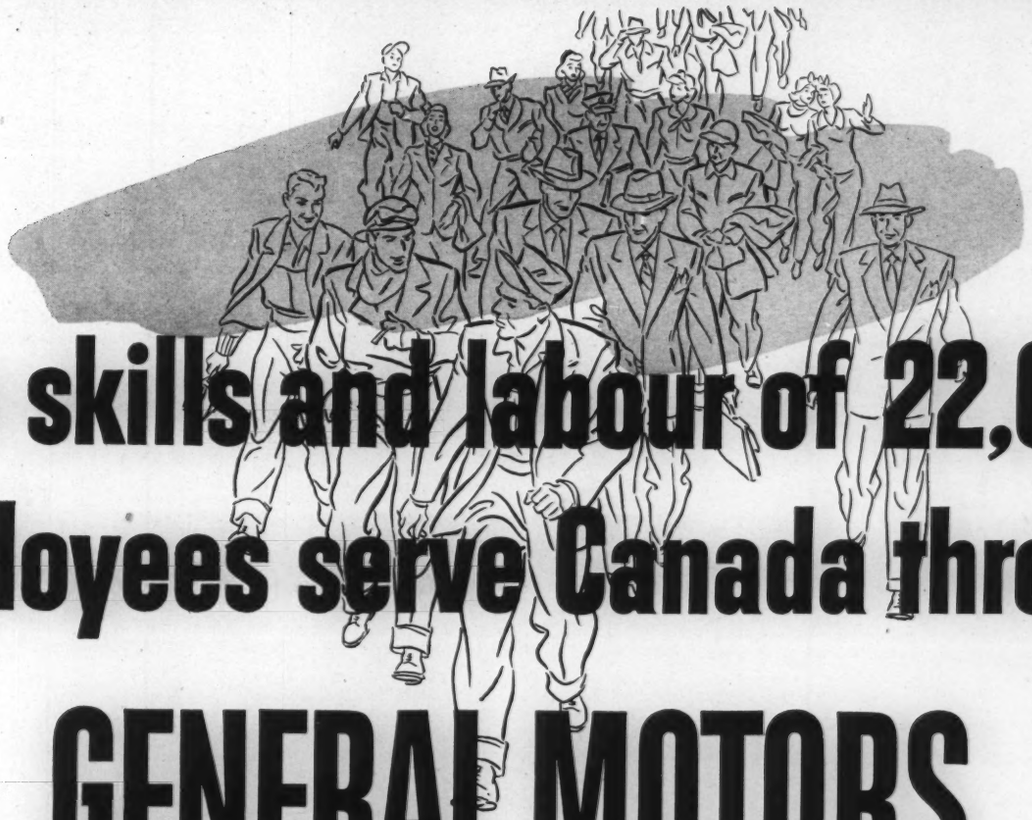

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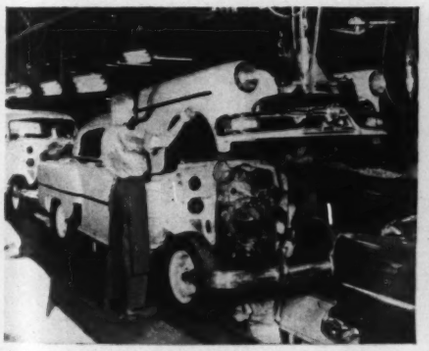

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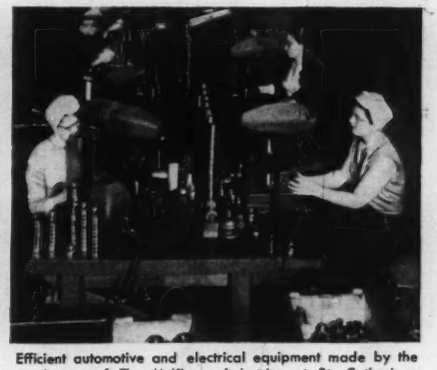

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